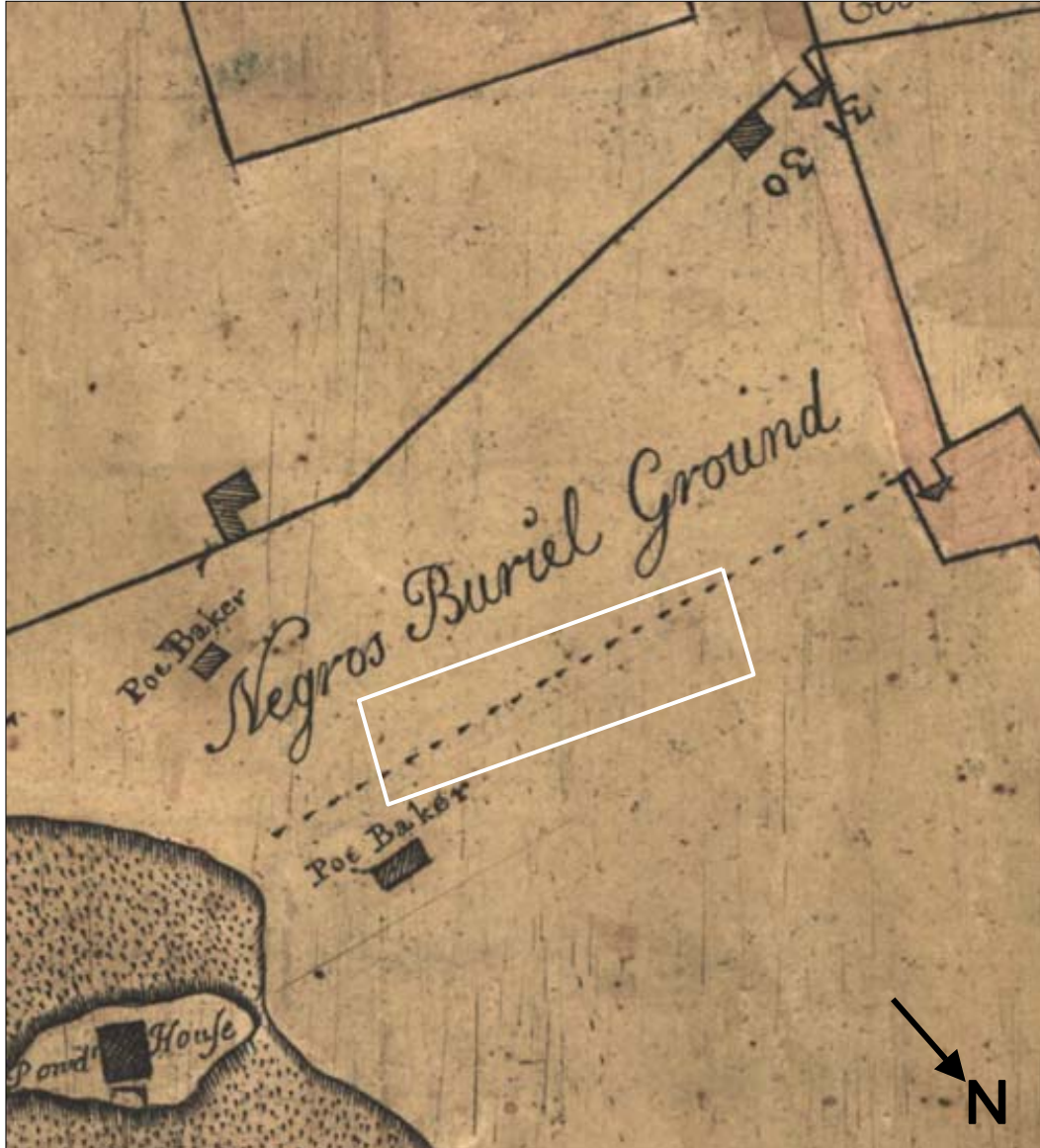


**NEW YORK AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND
ARCHAEOLOGY FINAL REPORT**

VOLUME 2. DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS 1 THROUGH 200

WARREN R. PERRY, JEAN HOWSON, AND BARBARA A. BIANCO, EDITORS



PREPARED BY HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

**FOR THE UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEASTERN AND CARIBBEAN REGION**

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*Cover art: Detail of Maerschalk Plan (Francis Maerschalk, 1754) with an overlay showing the location of
the archaeologically excavated portion of the African Burial Ground. Library of Congress.*

DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS 1 THROUGH 200

**Jean Cerasale, Jean Howson, Iciar Lucena Narvaez,
Ruth Mathis, Warren R. Perry, and Janet L. Woodruff**

NOTES ON THE DRAWINGS

The editors' decision to use original drawings rather than re-rendering them was not based solely on expediency. In fact, time spent preparing the field drawings for reproduction herein was equivalent to what it would have taken to trace (either mechanically or digitally) each burial drawing. But each step removed from the original observation is likely to result in a loss of information, and so even in cases where the original drawing was fairly rough (and these are not many) we have elected to retain the excavation team's sketch. The preparation involved digitally scanning the drawings, then removing some of the labeling. The full, un-retouched drawings are retained in the project archive in the original and as .tif files.

Margo Schur (now Margo Meyer) was responsible for rendering the majority of field drawings, and her work speaks for itself. Ms. Schur and the other site artists, notably Wendy Williams, took on the arduous and painstaking task of recording details of each burial *in situ*. Thanks to their diligence and talent, and to the equally careful work of photographer Dennis Seckler, assisted by Stan Bottitta, the visual recordation for most burials is excellent.

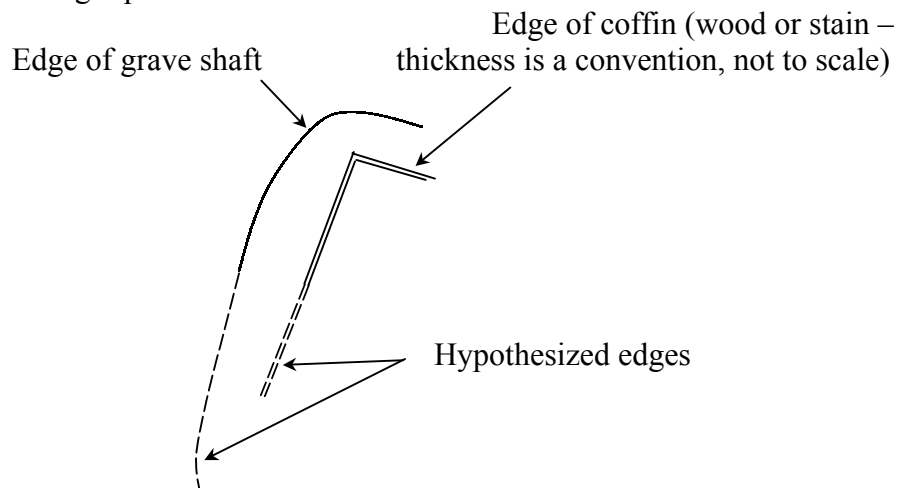
The "S" and "E" coordinates refer to the site grid (see site map). Elevations are not shown. The numerous depths recorded on the original drawings are important for reconstructing stratigraphic relationships and site topography, but the actual measurements are in depths below temporary datum points and require conversion to elevations.

Drawing conventions are as follows; there are some variations (especially among burials excavated early in the project) in the drawings reproduced in the burial descriptions.

└— nail

×└— or × vertically-oriented nail

/ or ↗ straight pin



BURIALS 1 THROUGH 50

Burial 1

Series 41

Catalog # 200, 96, 92, 93

Datum Point: 14 (11.88' asl)

Associated Excavation Units: Trench D

Grid coordinates: S82.5/E2

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 9.13' asl

Temporal Group: Late

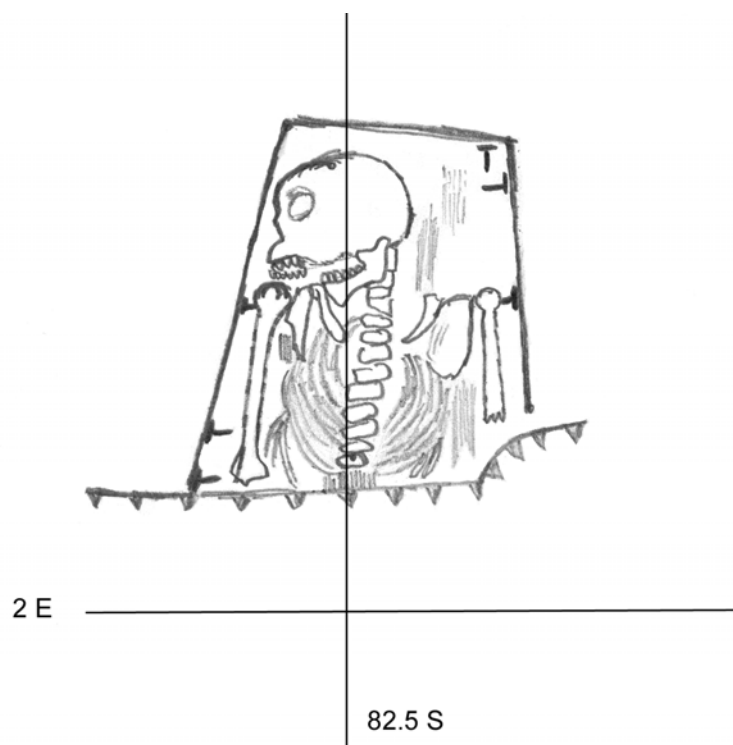
Burial 1, of a probable woman 20 to 25 years old, was uncovered during machine excavation of Trench D in Republican Alley in June of 1991. The majority of the skeleton, from the upper chest down, was removed by backhoe. The remainder of the burial was excavated in September of 1991 by hand.

Catalog #96 refers to a 7.8-foot layer of soil removed from Trench D. It was described as 7.5yr 4/4 sandy silt, and was interpreted in the field as a natural stratum into which the grave shaft was cut. This natural stratum was beneath an apparent late 18th-century surface layer which in turn underlay a layer of 19th and 20th-century sand and rubble fill.

The grave shaft was filled with soil described only as silty clay. The lid of a wooden coffin was exposed at elevations of 9.28' to 9.48'. Catalog # 92 was assigned to some material from the grave shaft and the coffin itself; the skeletal remains and additional artifacts from shaft fill were given Catalog # 200; and Catalog # 93 was assigned to pelvic remains, apparently from soil disturbed by the backhoe. The grave shaft contained numerous ceramic sherds, including a sherd of delft, 5 of pearlware, 39 of creamware, 4 of redware, and 27 of stoneware (the latter probably locally made). A few fragments of glass and brick, a tobacco pipe stem fragment, and 47 animal bone fragments (mammal and fish) were also recovered.

The surviving portion of the coffin tapered toward the head, implying that it was hexagonal. Two nails were found near the top of the coffin, one each at the northwest and southwest corners. Nine nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the bottom of the coffin after removal of the skeleton. These nails appear to have attached the sides to the bottom of the coffin. The woman had been laid with her head to the west, in a supine position; the arm position could not be determined. Two straight pin fragments were recovered from the burial and treated in the laboratory; however, their precise provenience is not known. It is assumed that they were directly associated with the deceased, perhaps shroud pins, and therefore they were placed with the skeletal remains for reburial.

No associations with other burials were noted for Burial 1 during its excavation. However, the eastern portion of the grave (which had been removed by backhoe) must have overlain Burial 8, which was approximately 2 feet deeper and was undisturbed by the machine. Burial 1 is placed in the Late temporal group, due to its elevation and the material present in the grave shaft, which appears to be from a late 18th-century surface layer.

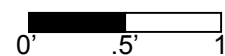


Burial #: 1

Drawn by: W. J. Forbes

Date: 9/26/91

Drawing #: 52



Burial 2

Catalog #129

Datum Point: 10

Grid coordinates: S42/E10.5

Elevation: 4.80' below datum point 10 (9.82' asl)

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 2 refers to a crushed cranium recovered in Excavation Unit 6, from fill adjacent to a sandstone wall (Feature 11) in Lot 12. The skull belonged to a man of 27 to 42 years of age.

The skull appears to have been placed in the builder's trench for the stone wall. No other intact or partial burials were found in this area of Lot 12. This skull may indicate that burials once were present this far north, but were completely displaced during the development of the front part of the lot. Field notes indicate that additional fragments of human bone were found elsewhere within same excavation trench, which would support the presence of at least one grave in the area. Alternatively, the skull may have been brought to this location from elsewhere within the cemetery, for unknown reasons.

Assuming that the remains are from a nearby grave, the burial would have been located well north of the fence line that once crossed the site, and is therefore placed in the Late temporal group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 3

Catalog #176

(no drawing; location taken from overall site map)

Datum Point: [A?] [Sheet incorrectly indicates Datum Point 8]

Elevation: 18.2' below Temporary Datum [A?] (9.3' asl)

Burial 3 consisted of a cranium and an inominate from a man 25 to 35 years of age. These were found in an apparently disturbed context within the north-south leg of Republican Alley. The burial was only sketched on the field notes, and the exact location is uncertain. The soil matrix was described as mottled sand/silt/clay. Excavators noted that the remains lay on an intact 18th-century surface, described as hard-packed silt. The notes mention a human pelvis and other bone fragments approximately 1 foot to the west, in the same matrix as Burial 3. These remains were given Catalog #171, but were not designated as a burial. A pig bone was also identified from Burial 3.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burials 4A and 4B

Series 1

Catalog #s 186, 2233

Grid coordinates: 87.3S/11E

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: 8.78' to 8.68' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burials 4A and 4B refer to cranial fragments of two individuals found in a disturbed context within Republican Alley. The matrix surrounding the remains was described as 5yr4/4 sand, and field notes indicated they were "resting on a surface" of 10yr3/4 sandy silt with clay.

Burial 4 (Catalog #186) designated a man between the ages of 30 and 40 years, and Burial 4A (assigned Catalog #2233 in the lab) was a man between the ages of 20 and 25. A cow bone and nails were found immediately adjacent to the human remains; the cow bone was not cataloged in the lab. The nails found may have been associated with Burial 5.

Burials 4A and 4B were immediately east of and 0.5' above the easternmost edge (foot) of Burial 5. They were approximately 3' above Burial 30, which also underlay Burial 5. Because of their probable redeposition, the remains are not assigned to a temporal group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 5

Series 1

Catalog #198

Grid coordinates: 86.5S/9E

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: (8.17' to 7.98' asl)

Temporal Group: Late Middle

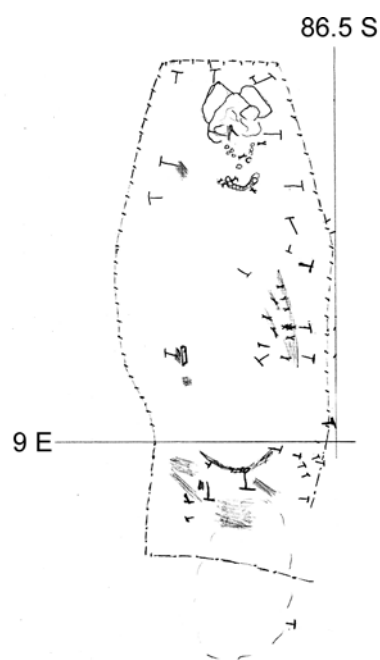
Burial 5 contained the remains of an infant between 6 months and 1 year of age. Soil associated with the burial (presumably the shaft fill) was described as 10yr 3/4 silt. The burial was initially distinguished at an elevation of 8.17'. The original field drawing indicates the grave shaft was 2.7' long by 1.1' wide at its widest point; the cut is depicted as roughly the shape of a hexagonal coffin. The coffin itself was apparently smaller, measuring just 2.0' to 2.3' long by 0.4' wide (based on the locations of coffin nails and wood fragments). The coffin's shape could not be determined from the drawing or photographs. The bottom of the burial was recorded at an elevation of 7.75'.

Thirty nails were recorded *in situ* for Burial 5. Eight nails were aligned along the north side; there were four more nails along the south wall; and three on the west (head) of the coffin. Some of the eleven nails noted at the disturbed eastern end of the coffin may have been associated with disturbed Burial 4. A few additional nails were found toward the center of the coffin, possibly displaced from the coffin walls.

The child was interred with the head to the west. Skeletal elements were found in very poor condition with only portions of the cranium, dental crowns, and long bone fragments noted in the field.

Nine straight pins were recorded *in situ* in a small area along the north side of the burial, approximately 0.5' from the displaced mandible, concentrated on and around a long bone fragment. Field notes mention that pins were also scattered throughout the burial pit.

Burials 4A and 4B (probably redeposited remains) were immediately to the east and 0.5' above the easternmost edge (foot) of Burial 5. Burial 5 overlay Burial 30 by 1.57'. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 5 is assigned to the Late Middle Group.

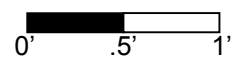


Burial #: 5

Drawn by: C.S.G.

Date: 9/25/91

Drawing #: 48



Burial 6

Series 1

Catalog # 219

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E15

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: 4.90 to 5.40' below DP 14 (6.98' to 6.48' asl)

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 6, located in Republican Alley, was of an adult between 25 and 30 years old, probably a man. The grave was dug into soil described (on a composite field drawing) as 7.5yr 4/4 silt with 2.5y 4/4 silt and 10yr 3/3 sandy silt mottling on the south; mottled 2.5y 5/6, 5y 6/2 silt with 10yr 3/3 sandy silt mottling on the north and east; mottled 7.5yr 4/4 silt, 10yr 3/3 sandy silt, 7.5 yr 3/4 sandy silt and 5y 6/3 silt on the north. The grave shaft was depicted in field drawings as roughly hexagonal in shape. Its fill was mottled 10yr 4/4 sandy silt and 7.5yr 4/4 silt; no artifacts were recovered from within the fill.

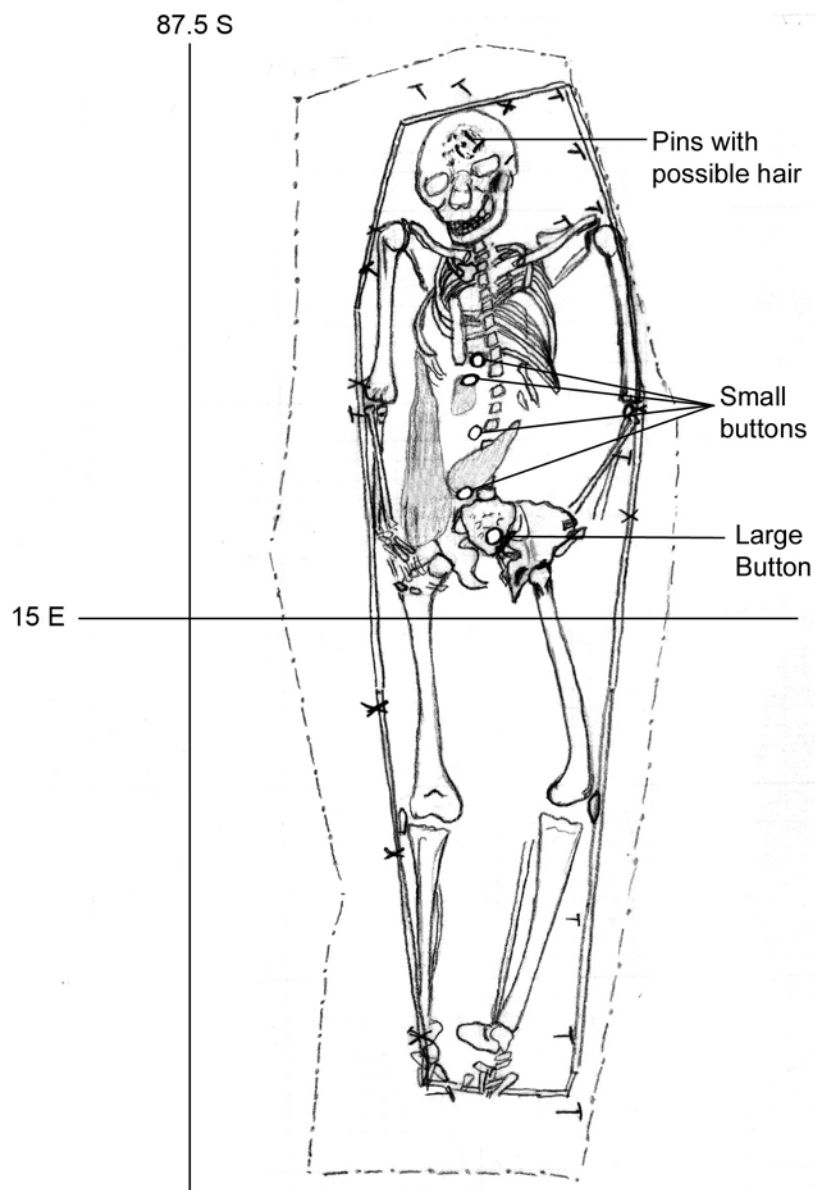
The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at a depth of 7.33' asl, and the bottom of the coffin rested at 6.48'. Excavators noted that the coffin sides had collapsed inward 0.1' at the top edge all the way around the coffin. They collected wood samples from the lid and the southern side, which were later identified as Eastern White Pine. Fourteen nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin, including four at the foot and two at each southern corner.

Skeletal remains were in fairly good condition and nearly complete, lacking only portions of the metatarsals. The deceased had been laid in the supine position, with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting over his pelvis.

Four 17mm diameter copper-alloy buttons, two that had anchor designs and gilt and two that were apparently undecorated, were recorded *in situ* along the right side of the spinal column from Thoracic-10 to Lumbar-5. The two anchor buttons were not identical. One larger (26 mm diameter) copper alloy button with an unidentified decoration was found resting on the lower sacrum – this may have been a button fashioned from a coin. Fragments of up to three pewter buttons were also recovered. At least three copper alloy straight pins were found above the cranium, with small bits of possible cloth adhering to the top of the cranium; the latter apparently were not recovered. One piece of 4 mm lead shot was noted in the burial.



The western end of Burial 6 lay immediately above the eastern ends of Burial 30 and Burial 38. The southeast corner of Burial 6's grave shaft cut into the northern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 35. Thus it appears that Burial 6 post-dates all three adjacent burials. The buttons, probably from a jacket, date this burial to around the time of the Revolution, and the burial is placed in the Late temporal group.

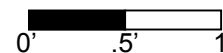


Burial #: 6

Drawn by: C. S. G.

Date: 10/13/91

Drawing #: 1015



Burial 7

Series 1

Catalog # 218

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E13.0

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: 4.59 to 4.9' below DP 14 (7.29' to 6.98' asl)

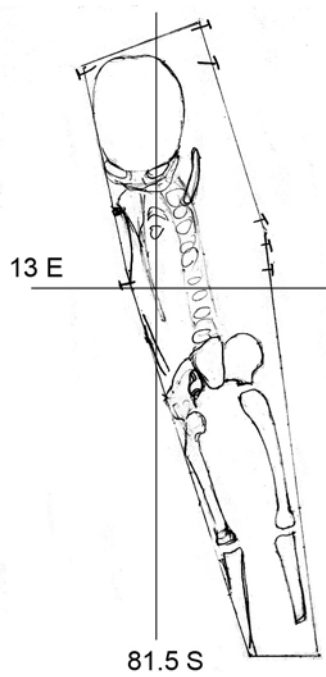
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 7, found beneath Republican Alley, was of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The grave shaft was dug into soil described as 2.5y 5/6, 5y 6/2 silt mottled with 10yr 3/3 sandy silt to the east; 7.5yr 4/4 silt to the northwest; and mottled 7.5yr 4/4 silt, 10yr 3/3 sandy silt, 9.5yr 3/4 sandy silt, and 5y 6/3 silt in the west. A profile drawing indicates the grave shaft was filled with 7.5yr 5/6 clayey silt with a few pebbles; soil within the cut below the coffin is described as 7.5yr 4/6, strong brown clayey silt and sand. The grave shaft appears to have been cut into a former surface layer that sloped down from west to east across the site [drawings #59, #239].

Remains of a coffin lid were encountered at an elevation of 7.38', or 2.2' below the former surface as depicted in profile. Twelve nails were recorded in the preliminary field drawings (but some had been removed by the time the final drawing was rendered). Four nails were recovered from the foot board of the coffin: two apparently attached the side boards to the floor boards, and the other two attached the coffin lid to the side board. Two nails were found in the northwest corner, and appear to have attached the coffin lid to the sides. Eight additional nails were found *in situ* on the coffin's hexagonal perimeter. One nail at each western corner fastened the side boards to the head board; one nail was located at the central point of the head board; three nails were found on the north side; and one nail was found on the southern side. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 6.98'.

The child was interred in the supine position, head to the west, possibly with the arms resting at the sides. No left arm bones were recovered, which excavators attributed to poor preservation. The remains were found slumped onto the southern coffin wall; this probably resulted from the shifting of the coffin as graves beneath it settled. Five straight pins were recorded *in situ*, two on the cranium and three on the upper torso. Additional pin fragments were later recovered during cleaning of the parietal bone in the laboratory.

Burial 7 overlay the north side of the coffin of Burial 18, which was 1.9' below the bottom of Burial 7's coffin. The plan drawing (Drawing #64) indicates that Burial 7 did not share the grave shaft of Burial 18. Based on stratigraphy and on the six-sided coffin shape, Burial 7 can be placed in the Middle temporal group or later; because of its high elevation relative to other burials, it is placed in the Late Middle Group.

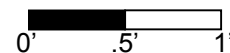


Burial #: 7

Drawn by: R. D.

Date: 10/2/91

Drawing #: 1014



Burial 8

Series 41

Catalog # 225

Datum Point: 14 (11.88' asl)

Grid coordinates: S82.5/E5

Elevation of human remains: 6.58' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 8 was located along the north edge of Republican Alley in the westernmost portion of the excavated site. The only remains consisted of traces of a coffin and tooth enamel from an infant less than six months old. The grave shaft fill soil was described as a mix of red clay and brown silt, with minute wood fragments and scant charcoal but no artifacts.

The infant had been placed in a wooden coffin that tapered toward the foot. Excavators could not determine whether the coffin was four-sided or six-sided. Nails (oriented both vertically and horizontally) were recorded *in situ* around the coffin's perimeter. The location of the teeth indicated that the infant had been laid with the head to the west. A straight pin was recorded immediately to the east of the tooth enamel. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 8 lay 2 feet beneath Burial 1. While the original map indicated that this grave shaft also lay beneath Burial 79, Burial 8 was removed two months prior to the excavation of Burial 79. No final field drawing was made of Burial 8, and it is likely that its location was incorrectly transferred to the site map.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 9

Catalog #233

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E25

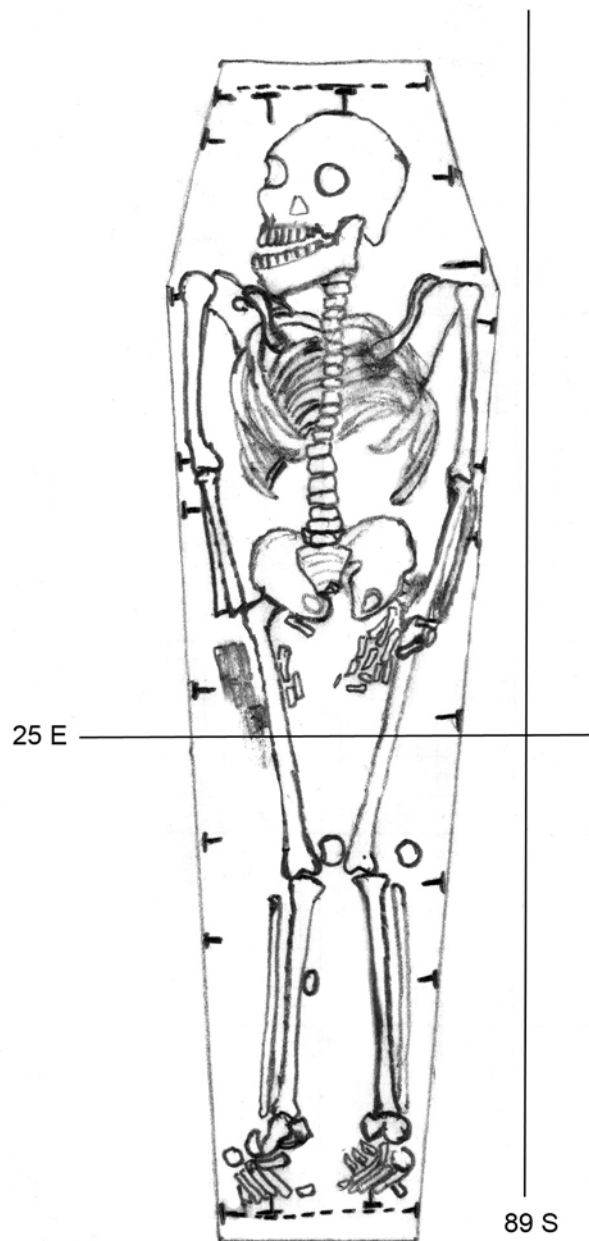
Elevation of cranium: 5.44' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 9 was of a man between 35 and 45 years old. The excavator recorded the grave shaft outline as distinctly rectangular in shape, and the shaft fill as reddish and green-gray mixed silt and clay. Fragments of window glass, bottle glass, Staffordshire slipware, locally-made salt-glazed stoneware, redware, clam, oyster and brick were all found in the grave fill. A stem fragment from a clay pipe was recovered from the "lower fill" and small iron nails were noted "adjacent to the skeleton" (these were not shown on the field drawing); the latter were bagged in the field along with coffin nails and therefore were cataloged as coffin hardware, though it is possible they had been placed in the coffin with the deceased.

The coffin of Burial 9 was hexagonal in shape. Its lid elevation was recorded at 5.89'. Nails were noted *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. The man had been placed in supine position with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. According to the field notes, several roots were found under the skeleton and a wooden dowel was found under the left femur. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with this burial.

Burial 9 did not overlap with any other burials. It is possible it was part of a north-south row of burials that included Burials 10 and 25 to the north, which were at similar elevations. It is also possible this row extended northward as far as Burial 59, following the contour of the original slope of the cemetery. Burial 9 is placed in the Middle temporal group, in the absence of artifactual or stratigraphic evidence that would lead to an earlier or later assignment.

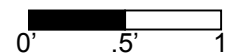


Burial #: 9

Drawn by: W. J. Forbes

Date: 10/7/91

Drawing #: 0072



Burial 10

Series 2

Catalog # 234

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S82.5/E20

Elevation of cranium: 6.04' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 10, located in Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, yielded the remains of a man between 40 and 45 years of age. Excavation began in September of 1992, and was completed the following month by different excavators. The grave shaft was identified at an elevation of 7.39'. Its soil was described as mixed clayey silts with pebbles, and excavators noted that it contained brick and shell fragments. The eastern side and northeast corner of the grave shaft and coffin outline had been obliterated by a foundation trench and wall.

Three iron objects were recorded above the coffin, one along the northeast edge of the grave shaft, one above the north edge of the coffin, and one above the central part of the coffin. These iron objects were not cataloged separately in the lab and may have been included with coffin hardware; x-rays of unidentifiable items among the rusted hardware revealed only nails. Also overlying the coffin lid was a ceramic sherd near the lower right edge of the coffin, and a shell (hard-shell clam) near the upper left edge.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin, which had partially collapsed onto the man's rib cage and into Burial 17 to the south, was recorded at an elevation of 6.74' in the northwest corner, sloping towards the east to an elevation of 5.64'. The man's skull and long bones were partially visible. Three horizontal nails were found *in situ*; one in each west corner, and one on the east, next to the stone foundation wall. One vertical nail was found in the northwest corner. The man's remains were completely exposed at an elevation of 6.04' and the base of the coffin was at an elevation of 5.59'. Ten horizontal nails were found *in situ*, apparently attaching the side coffin boards to the base of the coffin.

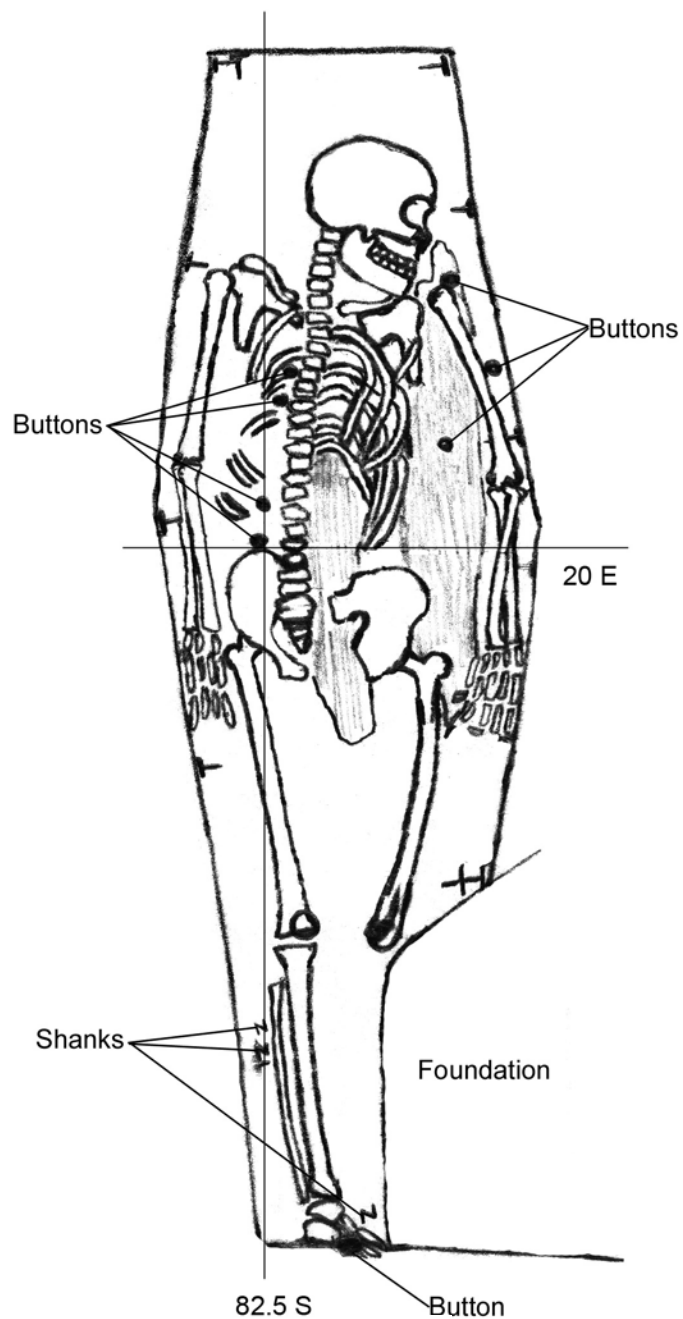
The skeletal remains were in fairly good condition, with the left leg missing (cut by the builder's trench). The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and with his arms resting at his sides.

Seven identical buttons were found in the torso area, evidently from a jacket. They were 17 mm diameter, cast copper alloy discs with wire alpha loop shanks. An eighth button, of a different type (domed – not shown in the photograph), was found on the right foot. Excavators also mapped three "eyelets" along the right leg; these were later identified as probable button shanks. In all, five buttons were inferred from wire shanks (unique objects unassociated with the coat buttons) recovered from the lower right leg once they were

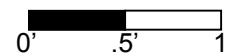


examined in the laboratory. The shank fragments probably represent the remains of composite buttons constructed of organic materials, such as wood or bone, and metal. Excavators noted the possible presence of a small bit of red ochre at the proximal end of the right femur.

The entire burial had partially collapsed into Burial 17, which lay to the east and partially underneath Burial 10. The southern half overlay Burial 26 by 1.20'. Burial 17 also overlay Burial 26; thus Burial 10 was the most recent interment and Burial 26 the earliest, with Burial 17 intervening. The Burial 10 grave cut also intersected the grave cut for Burial 97 immediately to the north, which was at the same elevation; however, the area of Burial 97 was not excavated until some two months subsequent to Burial 10, and the exact relation between the two graves was not determined in the field. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 10 is assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 10
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/12/91
Drawing #: 82



Burial 11

Series 1

Catalog # 267

Datum Point: 14

Grid coordinates: S83.5/E12

Elevation of skeletal remains: 6.73' to 6.38' asl

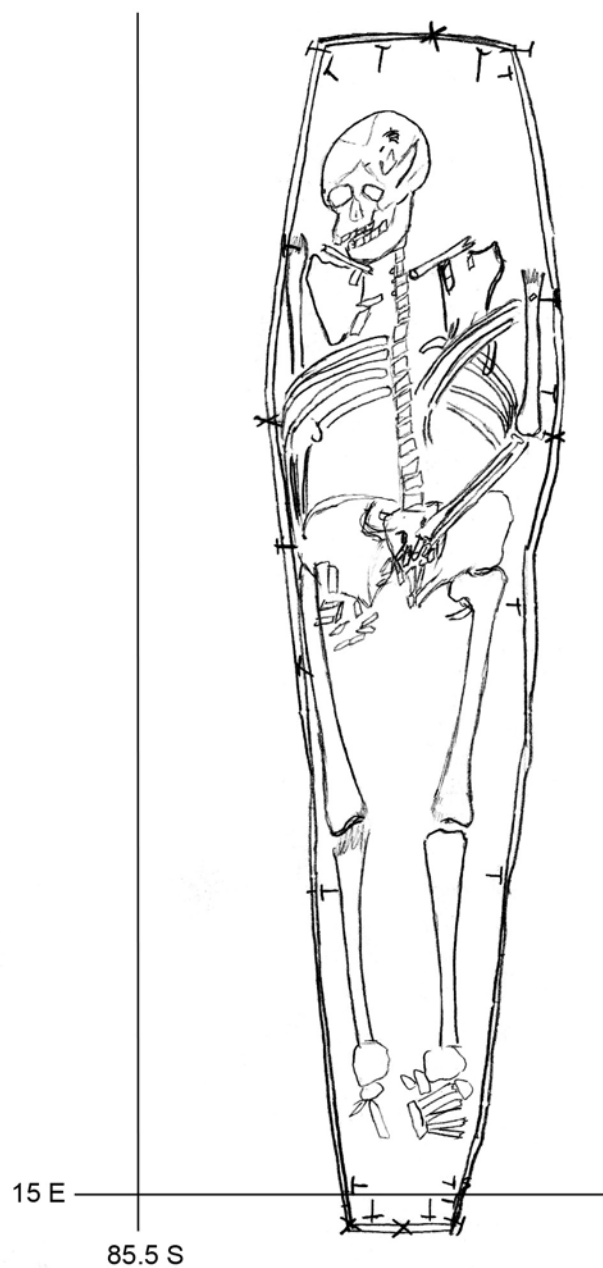
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 11, located in Republican Alley, held an adult identified as a probable man between 30 and 40 years of age. This grave was excavated after the field crew found that it overlay the southern side of Burial 18. The soil in the grave shaft was not described in field records, and no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at elevations of 6.88' to 6.68'. Five vertical nails were located *in situ*, apparently attaching the coffin lid to the sides, and four horizontal nails were also uncovered when the coffin lid was exposed. Twenty more horizontal nails were recorded *in situ* at the bottom of the coffin. The wood samples from the coffin bottom were identified as Cedar. The elevation of the coffin bottom was 6.33'.

The man was interred in the supine position, his head to the west, apparently with his hands resting over his pelvis. His remains were in fairly good condition, although the metatarsals were missing. Excavators noted a small patch of straight hair on the cranium.

Burial 11 was approximately 1.25' above the southern edge of Burial 18 and approximately 1.0' above the northern edge of Burial 38. Because of its stratigraphic position, it is placed in the Late Middle temporal group.

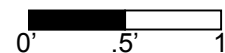


Burial #: 11

Drawn by: C. S. G.

Date: 10/18/91

Drawing #: 1016



Burials 12 and 14

Series 3a

Catalog #s 253, 274

Datum 14

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E12

Elevation of cranium for Burial 12: 6.13'

Elevation of cranium for Burial 14: 6.10'

Temporal Group: Late

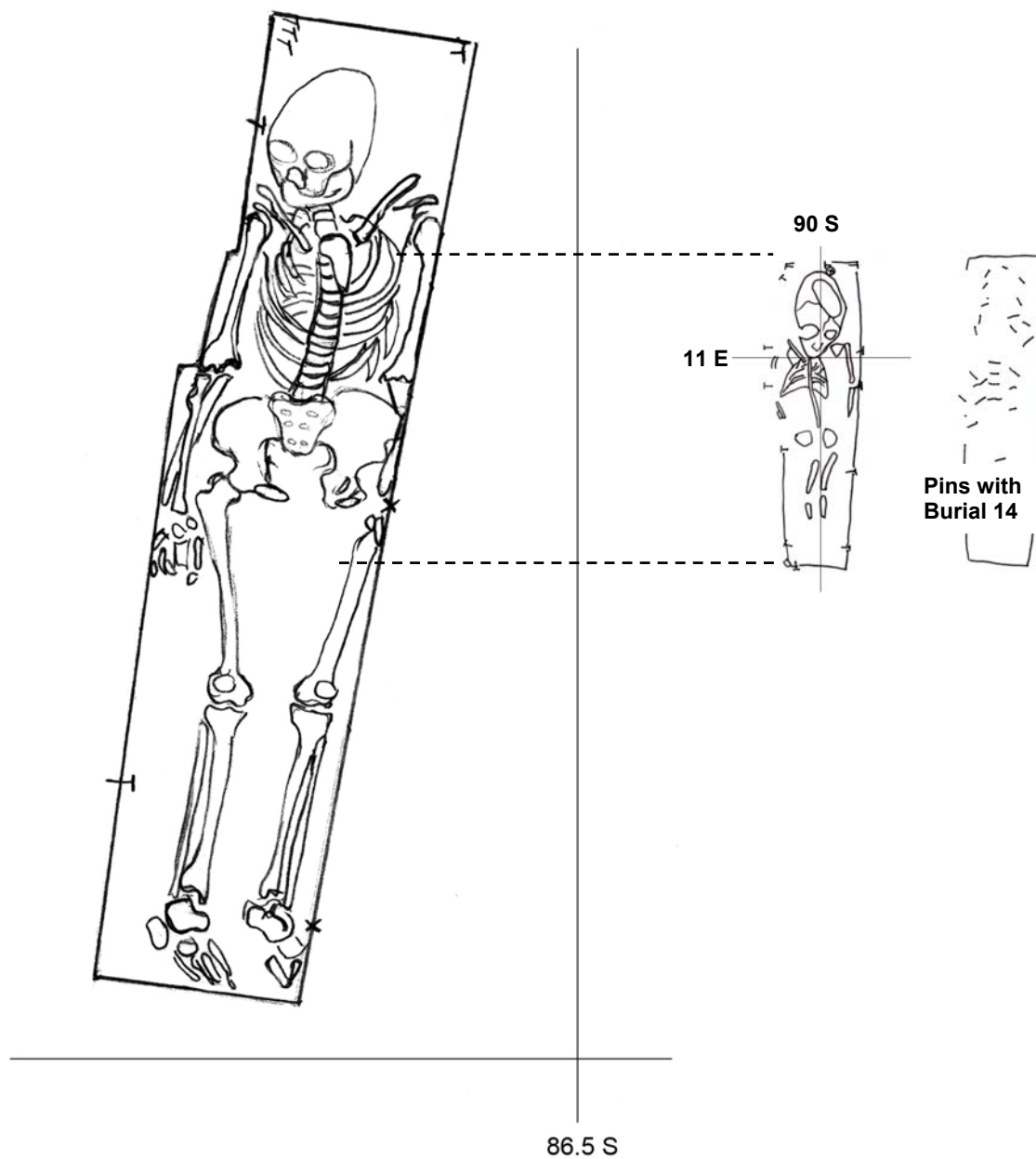
Burial 12 and Burial 14 contained the remains, respectively, of a woman between 35 and 45 years in age and an infant of less than 6 months, interred in the same grave. The grave shaft was filled with mottled yellow, tan, brown, and red silty and sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from the grave shaft fill were ceramics (including white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, slipware, and a sherd of pearlware), glass sherds, tobacco pipe fragments, and shell and animal bone fragments. The pearlware, dating to circa 1780 or later, places this burial in the Late temporal group.

The woman's coffin lid, which appeared rectangular in shape (according to the field drawing and photos), was at an elevation of 6.68'. The south side was partially disturbed. The infant's rectangular coffin lid, represented only by its north side, was exposed at the same elevation, and was initially thought to be part of the woman's coffin. Both individuals were buried with their heads to the west in the supine position, their arms resting at their sides. The infant's coffin rested above the woman's left side.

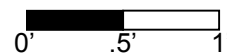
Six copper pins and several fetal bones were noted *in situ* at the same time as the remnant of the coffin lid. Three vertical nails directly associated with the infant's coffin were recorded *in situ*. Seven horizontal nails recorded *in situ* may have been associated with the infant's burial, and at the bottom of Burial 14 there were thirteen horizontal nails, apparently attaching the side boards to the coffin bottom. The presence of two coffins is certain. While excavators thought that the infant's coffin originally may have been inside the woman's, it is perhaps more likely that the small coffin lay atop the adult's. Decay of the wood would have resulted in the collapse of one into the other.

Numerous copper straight pins were found around the infant's head and body. One pin was recorded on the woman's left parietal, and a copper stain was noted on her left clavicle. Additional pin fragments from Burial 12 were cataloged in the lab.

The eastern half of Burial 12 truncated the western half of Burial 34. The relationship between Burial 12 and Burial 56 (immediately to the southeast and excavated one month after the excavation of Burial 12) cannot be determined from field records; the top of Burial 56 lay 0.54' lower in elevation than the bottom of Burial 12. Burial 70 was immediately south of Burials 12 and 14, and excavators noted that it appeared to occupy the same grave cut. Burials 12 and 14 were excavated some six weeks prior to Burial 70, however, and it is not possible to determine their relationship to each other. Burial 78 underlay all three of these, with the top of Burial 78 lying 0.75' below the bottom of Burial 70.



Burial #: 12 and 14
Drawn by: ?; R. D.
Date: 10/14/91; 10/16/91
Drawing #: 2362 and 1017



Burial 13/43

Series 7

Catalog # 273, 561

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S105/W7

Elevation of cranium: 6.42' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 13/43 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years old. The grave was marked at the presumed original surface level by an outline of small cobbles, of which two curved, east-west rows remained at the time of archaeological excavation. The 20 remaining cobbles measured about .3' each in diameter, and lay at elevations of 8.47' to 8.72' along the northern row and 8.37' to 8.62' along the southern row. The cobbles originally may have extended around the western side of the grave, but had been disturbed.



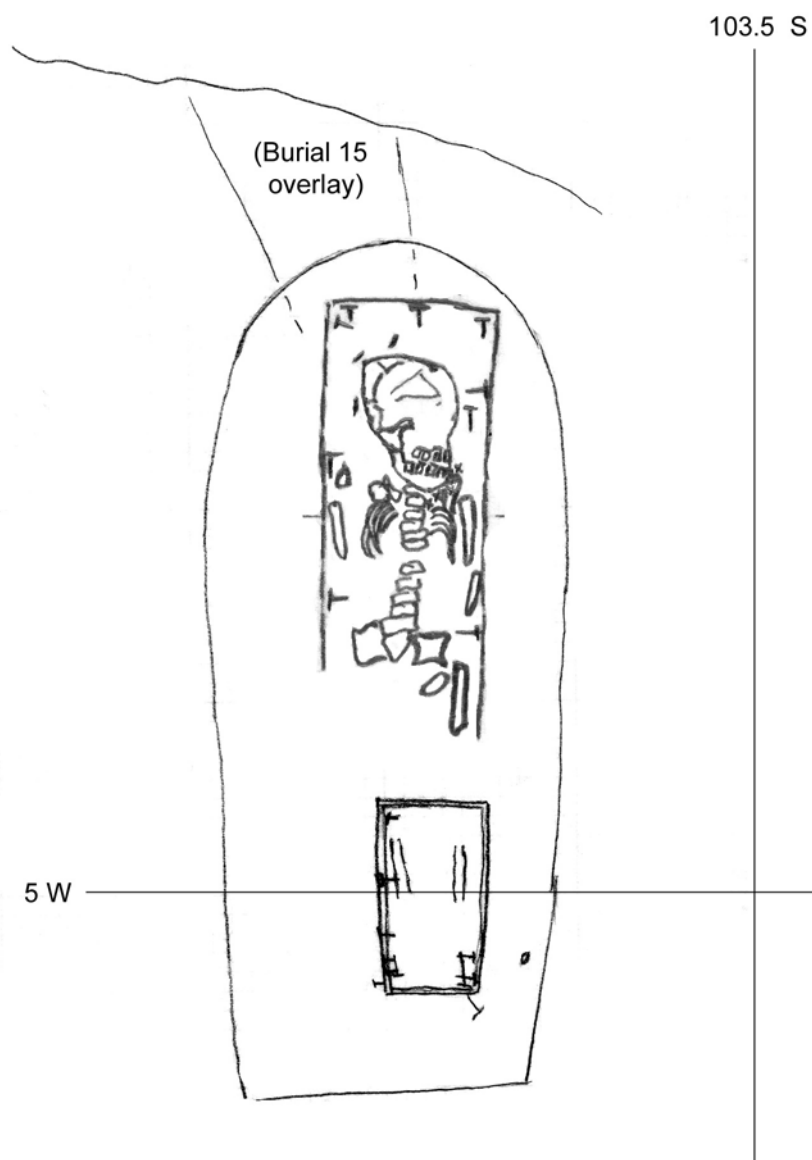
The grave shaft had a very distinct outline, and contained fill of reddish and gray silty clay. During excavation this grave shaft outline was assigned to Burial 13.

Remains of a coffin were first encountered at an elevation of 6.52'. Excavators indicated the presence of an entire, small four-sided coffin measuring 1.0' by .55'; however, this now appears to have been only the eastern portion of the larger coffin. The western portion of the coffin was revealed at an elevation of 6.27'. The

0.25' vertical shift in elevation matches westward slumping noted for several burials in this area of the site. Several nails were found *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin. The bottom of the eastern portion of the coffin was reached at an elevation of 6.27', and of the western portion at 6.02'.

The child was interred in a four-sided tapered coffin with the head to the west, resting in the supine position, arms placed at sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The skull was crushed and the lower extremities had been disturbed. Wet silt was noted by excavators adhering to the surface of the bone, exfoliating the outer surface. Excavators recorded three shroud pins *in situ* encircling the child's cranium.

Burial 13/43 was overlain in the west by Burial 15, which rested 0.90' higher in elevation. It is possible the western end of the cobble grave marker for Burial 13/43 was disturbed during the interment of Burial 15. The two burials may be completely unrelated and separated in time long enough for the first burial to have been disregarded. The first grave, that of Burial 13/43, could have been covered over by soil by the time Burial 15 was interred, so that the cobble marker was not visible. Based on stratigraphy, and the fact that its surface marker was intact, however, Burial 13/43 has been placed in the Late Middle temporal group, with Burial 15 assigned to the Late Group.

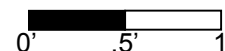


Burial #: 13/43 (composite)

Drawn by: C.G., W. J. Forbes

Date: 10/10/91 and 10/31/91

Drawing #: 1018, 135



Burial 15

Series 7

Catalog # 286

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S103.5/W5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.27' asl

Temporal Group: Late

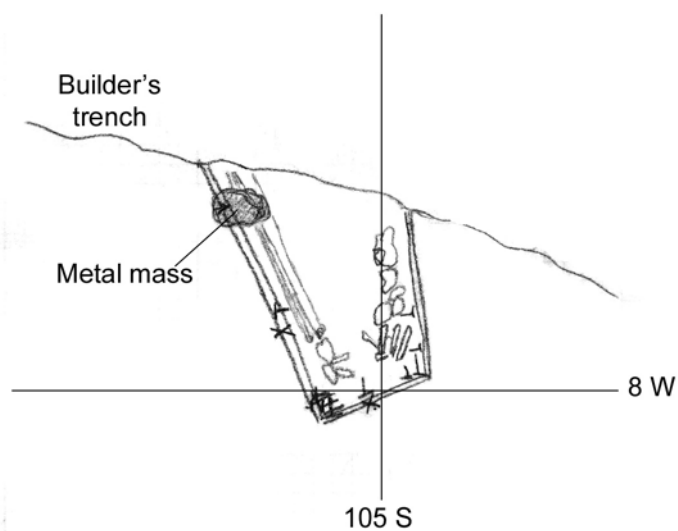
Burial 15 was of an adolescent between 11 and 18 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. This grave was truncated by a builder's trench on the west, and only the eastern end was preserved. The grave shaft contained silty clay.

The eastern end of the coffin lid was uncovered at an elevation of 7.67', and the base was reached at 7.17'. Several nails were found *in situ* at the perimeter of the lid and base of the coffin. Because little remained of the coffin, its overall shape could not be determined, though it tapered toward the foot. The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, and only the left foot and the distal two-thirds of the right tibia, fibula and metatarsals were present.

A large piece of metal, later determined to be an ox shoe fragment (which split in two when handled), was found above the right leg next to the builder's trench. It may have been placed with the deceased as a grave good, or may have been intrusive; it rested on the edge of the coffin remains, and could have come from the builder's trench fill.



Burial 15 lay 0.90' above the western end of Burial 13/43. It is possible the western end of the cobble grave marker for Burial 13/43 was disturbed during the interment of Burial 15. The two burials may be unrelated and separated in time long enough for the first burial to have been disregarded, or the earlier burial may have been covered over with soil in the interim. Based on its stratigraphic position, Burial 15 is placed in the Late temporal group.

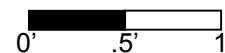


Burial #: 15

Drawn by: C.G.

Date: 10/9/91

Drawing #: 1019



Burial 16

Catalog # 326

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S106.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.03' asl

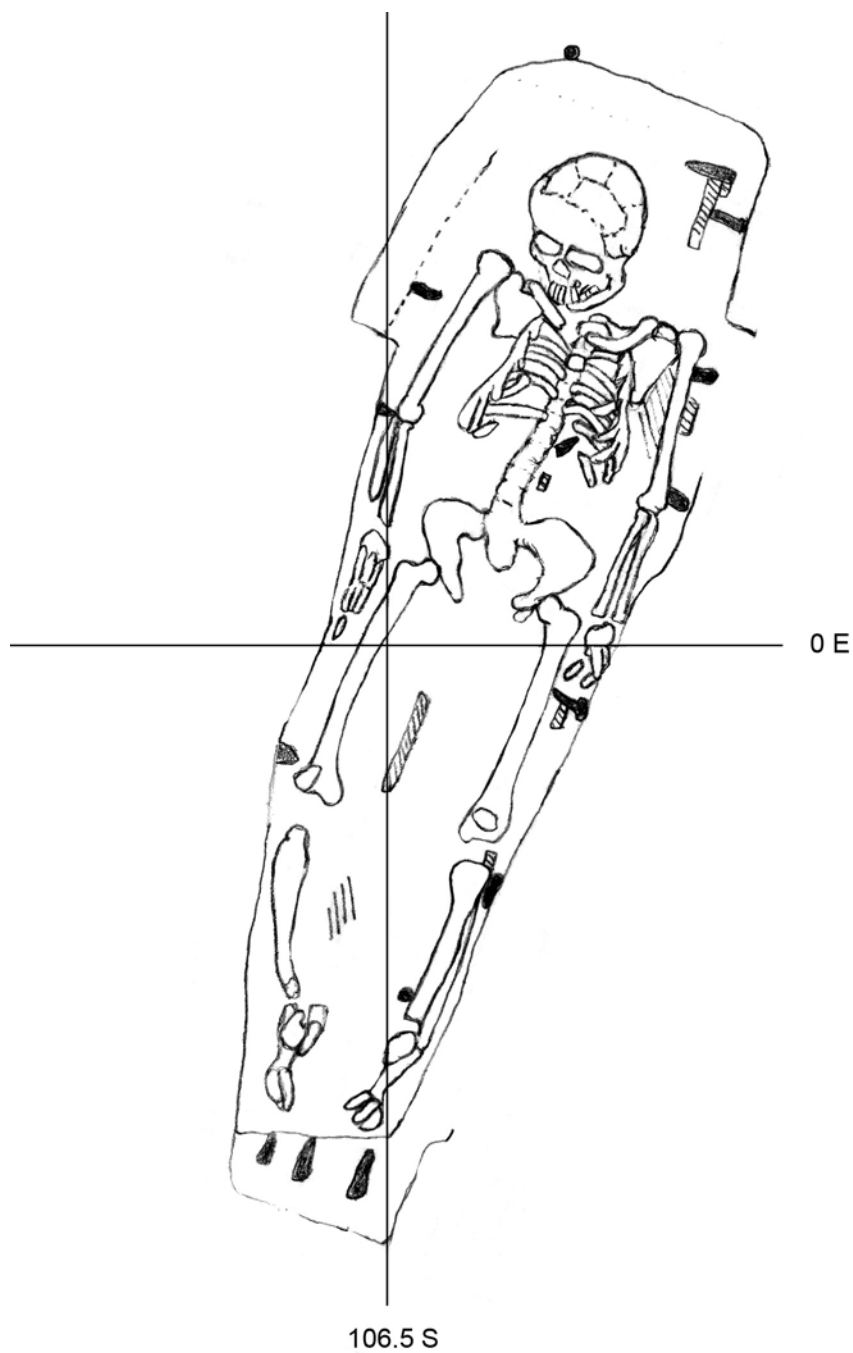
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 16 was of a woman between 50 and 60 years old. The grave, located in the north-south leg of Republican Alley, was the southernmost of those excavated. Its shaft outline became apparent at an elevation of 5.67', within a surrounding soil matrix of reddish brown silty sand with mica flakes, noted elsewhere in this area of the site. Excavators noted that the burial had been damaged in the field by falling rocks from the backhoe excavation and nearby construction work and by flooding.

Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, and based on their pattern the coffin appeared hexagonal. Lid remains were encountered at elevations of 6.22' in the west and 6.62' in the east. Several small cobbles were also recorded at this general level near the perimeter of the coffin; these may have been part of the grave fill matrix or may have been placed on the coffin. The cobbles were not collected. The coffin bottom was at an average elevation of 5.77'. An unidentified wooden object (originally thought to be a button) was recovered from above the coffin near the center of the burial; it was photographed and placed with the skeletal remains for reburial. A clam shell was found near the top of the skeleton; again it is unclear whether it was placed there deliberately or was present in the shaft fill. The shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on 9/11/01.

The woman had been placed with her head to the west, in the supine position, with her arms resting at her sides. Her remains were in poor condition. Straight pins were observed on the right side of the upper part of the remains, but were not recoverable.

Because this burial's orientation was more northerly than others in the cemetery, it seems possible the interment took place during the summer months. The grave had no direct stratigraphic relationship to other burials. Based on elevations, it may belong to the same temporal group (Middle) as Burials 31 and 47 (Series 6), and in the absence of other temporal evidence, it is so assigned.

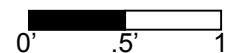


Burial #: 16

Drawn by: G. Hess

Date: 10/22/91

Drawing #: 1021



Burial 17

Series 2

Catalog # 357

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S83.5/E20

Elevation of cranium: 4.94' asl

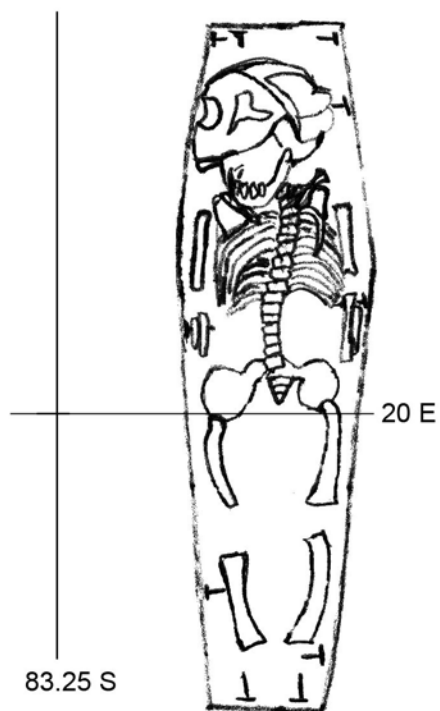
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 17, located in Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, contained the remains of a child between 4 and 6 years in age. Excavation of the grave shaft began at an elevation of 7.39', beneath Burial 10, and the soil at this elevation was described as mottled green, red-brown, gray clayey silt with sparse pebbles. Only the southwestern portion of the outline was clearly visible. The opening plan indicated a grave shaft measuring approximately 6' by 2', but this clearly included part of the shaft for Burial 26 (to the east) and possibly Burial 10 (to the north). Artifacts excavated from the grave shaft fill above the coffin included ceramic sherds (local stoneware), a tobacco pipe fragment, and animal bone.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 5.84'. Six horizontal nails were found *in situ*; one in the northwest corner (identified as a "bottom nail" in the field notes), two along the north wall, one in the southeast corner (also identified as a "bottom nail"), one along the south wall, and one in the southwest corner. Coffin wood was apparent in the northwest corner and part of the north wall. A sample of the coffin lid wood was later identified as yew, one of only two such samples from coffins at the site. After the child's remains were exposed, nine more nails were found *in situ*: two along the east foot board, two along the north wall, one on the northwest wall, two in the southwest corner, one on the south wall, and another on the south wall beneath the cranium. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.59'.

The child was interred in the supine position, with the head to the west and the arms apparently resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition with the metacarpals and metatarsals missing, and gaps where no long bone survived. The child's tibias and femurs were bowed, evidence of rickets. Straight pins were observed by excavators at the head and pelvis, but were not retrievable during excavation; two pin fragments were recovered from a soil flotation sample.

Excavators indicated that Burial 10 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 17. There is a discrepancy between the site map and the burial drawing as to the exact location of Burial 17, but it was clearly beneath (and offset at least slightly to the south of) Burial 10. Burial 17 in turn overlay Burial 26. Because of its stratigraphic position, this grave is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

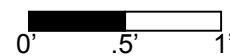


Burial #: 17

Drawn by: W. J. F.

Date: 10/17/91

Drawing #: 93



Burial 18

Series 1

Catalog # 310

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S81.5/E12

Datum Point: 14A = 8.58' asl

Elevation of cranium: 4.53' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 18, located in Republican Alley, contained the remains of an adult, probably a woman, aged 35 to 45 years. A flat, rectangular stone, positioned vertically at the western end of the grave shaft outline, was tentatively identified during fieldwork as a headstone and was pedestalled during excavations. The elevation at the top of the stone was 9.73'. The soil surrounding the grave shaft was described as 7.5yr 4/4 silt in the west and 2.5y 5/6, 5y 6/2 silt with 10yr 3/3 sandy silt mottling to the east. Soil within the grave shaft, described as extremely wet, was a mix of sand and silt lenses, including 7.5yr 5/6 strong brown clayey silt and 7.5yr 5/8 strong brown fine sand.



Because the grave shaft of Burial 18 continued to a considerable depth, it became necessary to remove the shallower Burial 11, immediately to the south. After Burial 11 was removed, Burial 18's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.93'. The coffin lid was 4.8' below the top of the presumed headstone, and approximately 3.8' below the recorded top of the grave shaft.

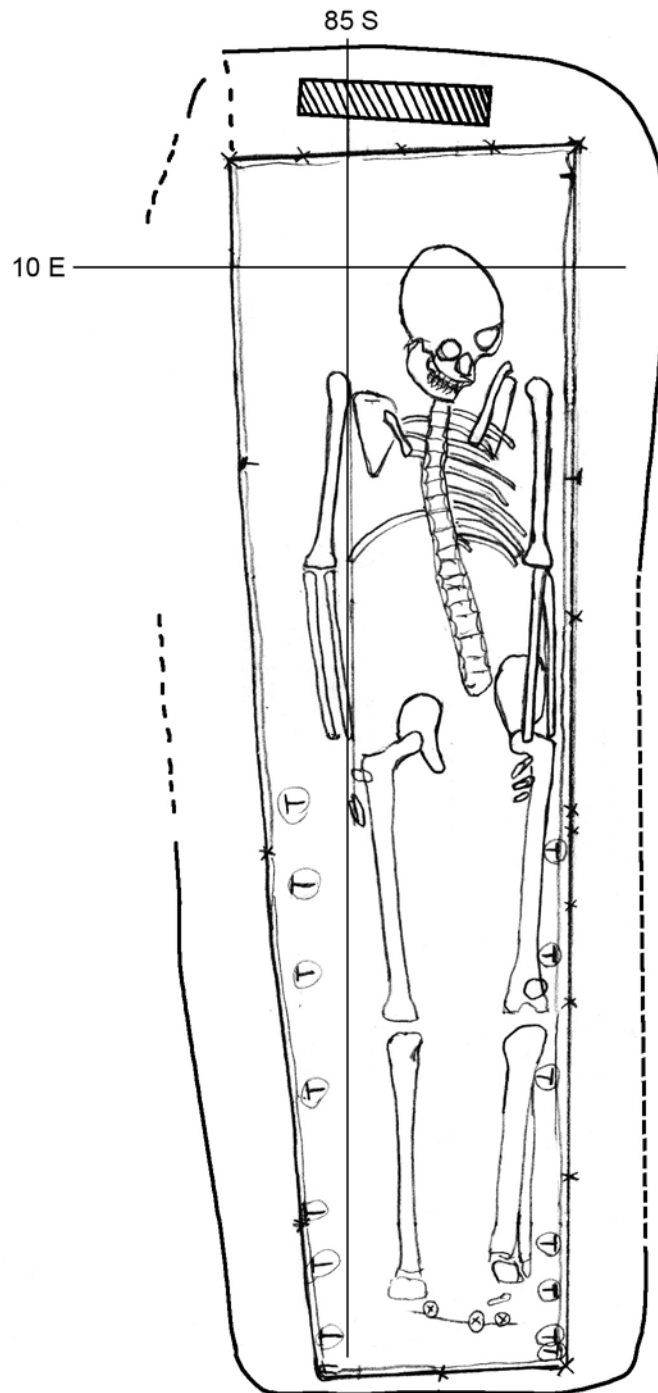
The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot end. The lid had split lengthwise down the center. Fourteen vertical nails were discovered *in situ*, attaching the coffin lid to the sides: three along the west headboard; one at the southwest corner; one at the northwest corner; seven along the north side; one at the northeast corner; one in the center of the east (foot) board; and one on the south side. In addition, three horizontally-

oriented nails were found along the south side, one 1.5 feet from the coffin head and two at the southeast corner, below the top of the coffin. After the skeletal remains were exposed, the coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 4.03'. Sixteen horizontal nails were found *in situ* at the bottom of the coffin, attaching the sideboards to the coffin bottom; five along the north; two at the northeast corner; and seven along the southern side. Three additional nails were found extending up into the coffin bottom in a line near the feet; these had attached the coffin bottom to the footboard.

The individual was positioned with the head to the west. The remains were in moderate condition; metacarpals, metatarsals, and pelvic material were missing, making gender assessment difficult.

A tiny fragment of possible textile was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the left parietal bone. This textile, the headstone, and coffin hardware were the only artifacts recovered from the burial.

Burial 18 was beneath two other burials. Burial 7 lay 1.9' above the north side of the Burial 18 coffin. The south edge of the grave shaft for Burial 18 was cut into by the grave shaft of Burial 11, which lay immediately to the south and 1.25' higher in elevation. Thus Burial 18 pre-dates Burials 7 and 11. Because of the four-sided, tapering coffin shape, Burial 18 is placed in the Early temporal group.

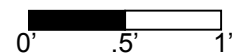


Burial #: 18

Drawn by: ?

Date: 10/91

Drawing #: 1022 (stone marker added from map)



Burial 19

Series 1

Catalog # 322

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: 21.5 E/87.5 S

Elevation (cranial remains): 6.29' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

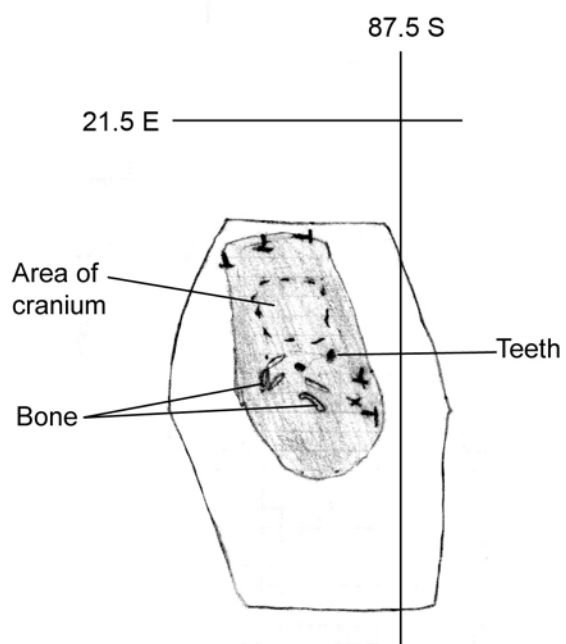
Burial 19, located in Republican Alley, was a child or an infant. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow-brown silt/clay. The grave was excavated as a roughly hexagonal cut measuring 2.15' by 1.5', though it is not clear how it was distinguished. The coffin outline, which was visible only along the south side, was observed at an elevation of 6.54'. According to the field drawing, the visible portion of the coffin indicated a hexagonal shape. Also visible was a clearly distinguishable oblong area of darker stained soil, presumably the result of decayed remains. This soil contained the child's cranium, highly decomposed but *in situ*, as well as other bone and tooth fragments.

A small angular patch of lighter soil along the southwest portion of the burial was removed separately. The soil distinction quickly faded, however, and the material recovered was subsequently added to that from Burial 19. Several nails were recorded within this lighter soil and along the southern edge of the coffin outline. Additional nails were recorded along the dark stain containing the human remains, including horizontal nails at the northwest and southwest corners, a vertical nail at the center of the west edge, and a horizontal nail near the northeast corner.

In the photograph, the dark soil that contained the human remains appears very distinct and rectangular in shape, with the eastern portion disturbed. The first artist's drawing of the burial rendered a rectangular coffin; however, as noted above, when first encountered during excavation the southern coffin outline appeared to indicate a hexagonal shape. It is possible the infant's remains were actually inside a small rectangular box, and that the appearance of a hexagonal grave cut was due to the disturbance of the southeastern portion of the burial by Burial 21.

Lying immediately above the infant's fragmentary remains were an adult tooth fragment and a ceramic fragment. Associated with the cranial remains were two brass straight pins, implying that the infant had been wrapped in cloth. The burial and surrounding soil were removed in their entirety for analysis. A closing elevation of 6.19' was recorded.

The top of Burial 48 lay 1.8' beneath the bottom of Burial 19. Immediately to the south/southeast of Burial 19, Burial 21, another infant, was recovered. The relationship between Burials 21 and 19 is unclear. They are placed in the Middle temporal group by default, in the absence of other evidence that would place them earlier or later.

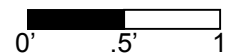


Burial #: 19

Drawn by: L. Romanczyk

Date: 10/19/91

Drawing #: 1023



Burial 20

Catalog #347

Datum Point: 14

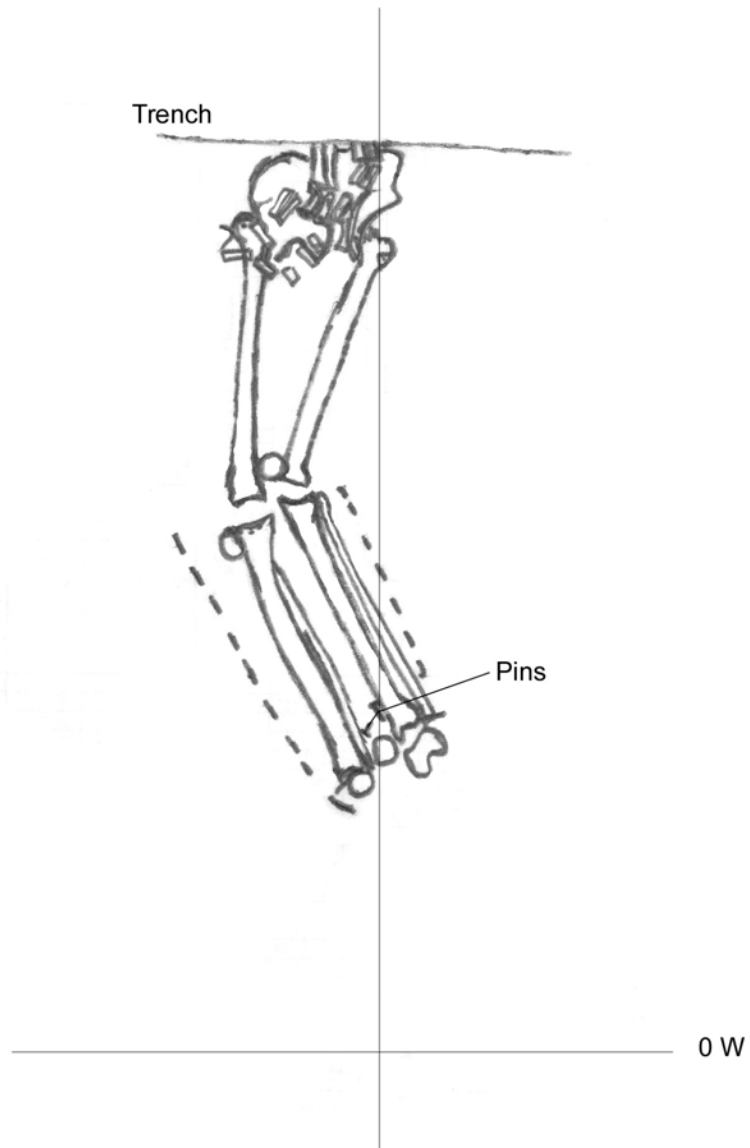
Grid coordinates: 0 E/85 S

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 8.68' asl

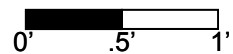
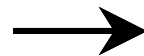
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 20 held the remains of a man between 45 and 50 years of age. The remains were truncated on the west by a foundation trench, and were only present from the pelvis down. The grave shaft outline was only faintly traceable in the eastern part of the interment. There was no evidence of a coffin. Two straight pins were recorded *in situ*, lying between the ankles.

Burial 20 was at a high elevation similar to Burials 1, 28 and 36 in the vicinity. It is possible they were separated from other burials by an interval of time, along with deposition of a layer of soil. They are placed in the Late temporal group. The lack of a coffin in Burial 20 supports this assignment.



Burial #: 20
Drawn by: W. Forbes
Date: 10/14/91
Drawing #: 87



Burial 21

Series 1

Catalog # 345

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: 20 E/87.5 S

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 21 contained remains of a small coffin and two bone fragments. The soil matrix was described as mottled yellow brown compact silt/clay. The coffin outline was first exposed at an elevation of 6.44'. It was rectangular, measuring just 0.8' by 0.35'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners. They were described as "upright," but it was not clear whether they were from the top or bottom of the coffin. Within the coffin outline was a darker stained area, possibly the result of decayed human remains. The bones were removed with all surrounding soil.

The relationship between Burial 21 and Burial 19, immediately to the north and west, is unclear. Both burials overlay Burial 48 by 1.8'. Both Burials 21 and 19 are placed in the Middle temporal group by default, in the absence of clear evidence that would place them earlier or later.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 22

Series 5

Catalog # 344

Datum 12

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.97' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Prior to uncovering Burials 22, 46, and 29, excavators had recorded a line of small cobbles, which ran east-west just south of the burials. The line was in two segments, either due to disturbance or representing distinct features. The western segment (labeled "Feature 1") was at elevations of 8.22' to 8.57', and the eastern segment (labeled "Feature 3") was at 8.62' to 8.82'. The combined features were three to four feet above the Burial 29 coffin. The cobbles, averaging about 0.3' in diameter, are in all likelihood the remains of a grave marker or markers which may be associated with Burial 29 to the north or with Burial 47 to the south; the latter association was assumed in the field. It may also have been a boundary marker between grave groups. Laboratory catalog numbers assigned to the cobbles were 348 and 350.

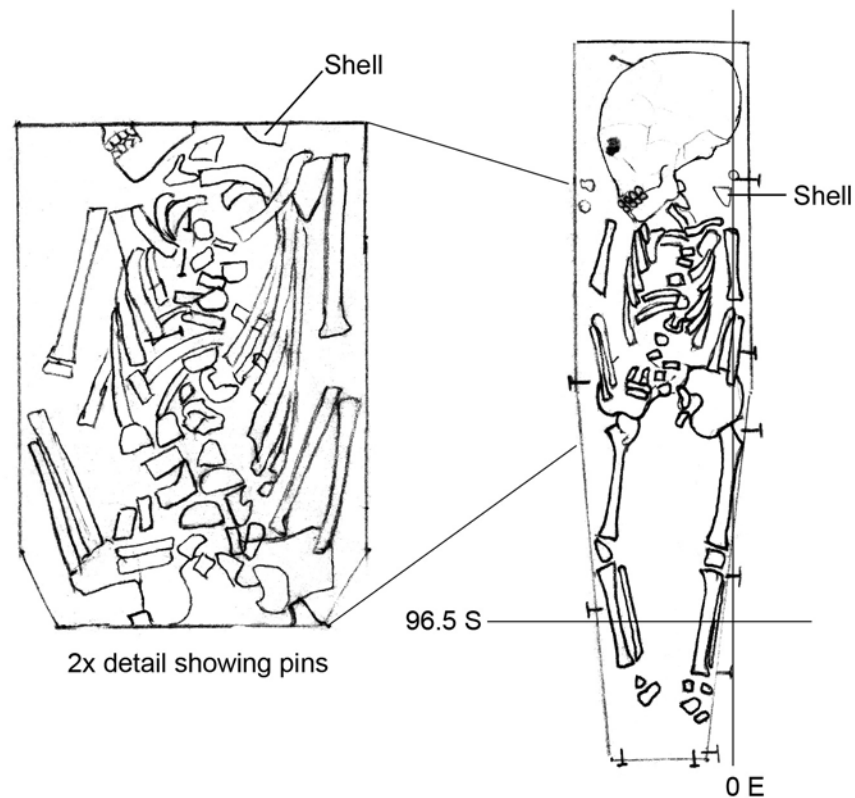
Burial 22 contained the remains of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years in age. The grave cut for the child's burial was not initially apparent, and no soil description was recorded. The coffin lid was first encountered at elevations of 7.47' in the west and 7.67' in the east, reflecting the general east-to-west slumpage in this portion of the site. The coffin appeared to be either tapered or hexagonal in shape: as drawn in the field, the western half was squared while the eastern half tapered toward the foot. Wood samples were identified as pine.

The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west, arms resting at the sides, and hands placed over the pelvis. The remains were in fairly good condition, with some metacarpals and metatarsals missing. A clam shell fragment was recovered next to the child's left clavicle. Three straight pins were recorded *in situ* in the upper torso area, along the vertebrae, and a detail drawing was rendered. A fourth pin was found on the skull. One pin, originally identified as having hair or fiber attached, was later identified as an aglet (a copper-alloy "tube" finishing the end of a lace or drawstring), with associated fiber. A tiny fragment of linen textile was also recovered (shown here).



Burial 22 was underlain by Burial 46 on the north and Burial 29 on the south, though field recording for Burial 22 was minimal and no note was made of the underlying burials. The highest point of the Burial 46 coffin was recorded at the same elevation as the bottom of Burial 22. Recorded depths also place Burial 29 immediately beneath the bottom of Burial 22. It is possible Burial 22 was deliberately placed with the others. Field records suggest there were distinguishable grave shafts for the lower two burials,

however, which indicates separate interments rather than a multiple (simultaneous) burial. Burial 29 is assigned to the Early Group, and Burial 46 to the Middle Group (though the latter may in fact also be early). Because of its stratigraphic position and its possible hexagonal coffin, Burial 22 is placed in the Middle Group.

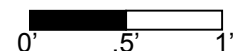


Burial #: 22

Drawn by: P. Freeman

Date: 10/16/91

Drawing #: 1025



Burial 23

Series 42

Catalog # 383, 355

Datum Point: 14B (7.58')

Grid coordinates: S86/E4, S86.6/E.6

Elevation of cranium: 5.48' asl

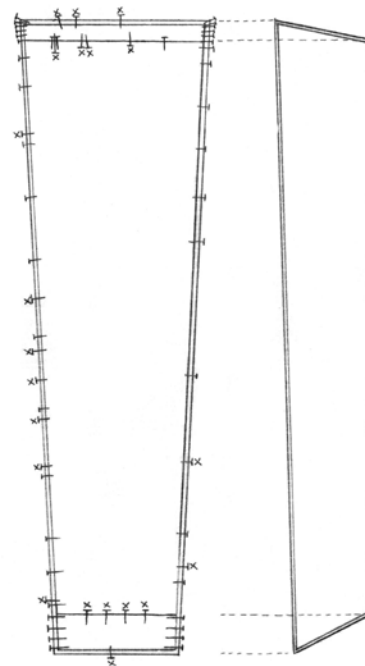
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 23 contained the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located within Republican Alley, in the western portion of the excavated site. The grave shaft was depicted on the final drawing as rectangular and well-defined, except at the eastern end. The shaft fill was described as reddish-brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the fill.

A rectangular stone, labeled in the field as Feature 8 and given catalog number 355, was thought by excavators to be a possible headstone associated with Burial 23. Neither the field drawings nor the photographs directly depict this stone in relation to the burial (it was mapped separately), but it appears to have lain above the west (head) end of the grave shaft. The only recorded elevation for the stone (presumably at its top) was 11.08', and the elevation of the top of the coffin at its west (head) end was 5.93'; thus, the stone may have been a surface marker for Burial 23. The stone was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. A series of cobbles (designated Feature 6 in the field) was recorded to the west of Burial 23; these may also have served as a grave marker.

The coffin lid was readily visible during excavation of the grave. It had collapsed inward leaving a gap down the center of the coffin. The coffin was four-sided, tapering toward the foot, the walls sloping outward at the top. Nails were recorded *in situ* at both top and bottom. Around the perimeter, vertical nails attached the lid to the sides. There were four nails at each corner of the head attaching the sides to the head board, and four at each corner of the foot attaching the sides to the foot board. Vertical nails attached the bottom to the head and foot boards. One coffin wood sample was identified as White Spruce, another as either Eastern/Red Spruce (sample locations were not recorded). The coffin design is similar if not identical to that of Burial 68, to the south, though a sample of the Burial 68 coffin wood was identified as Cedar.

The man had been placed with his head to the west, supine, with his hands resting on his upper thighs. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and

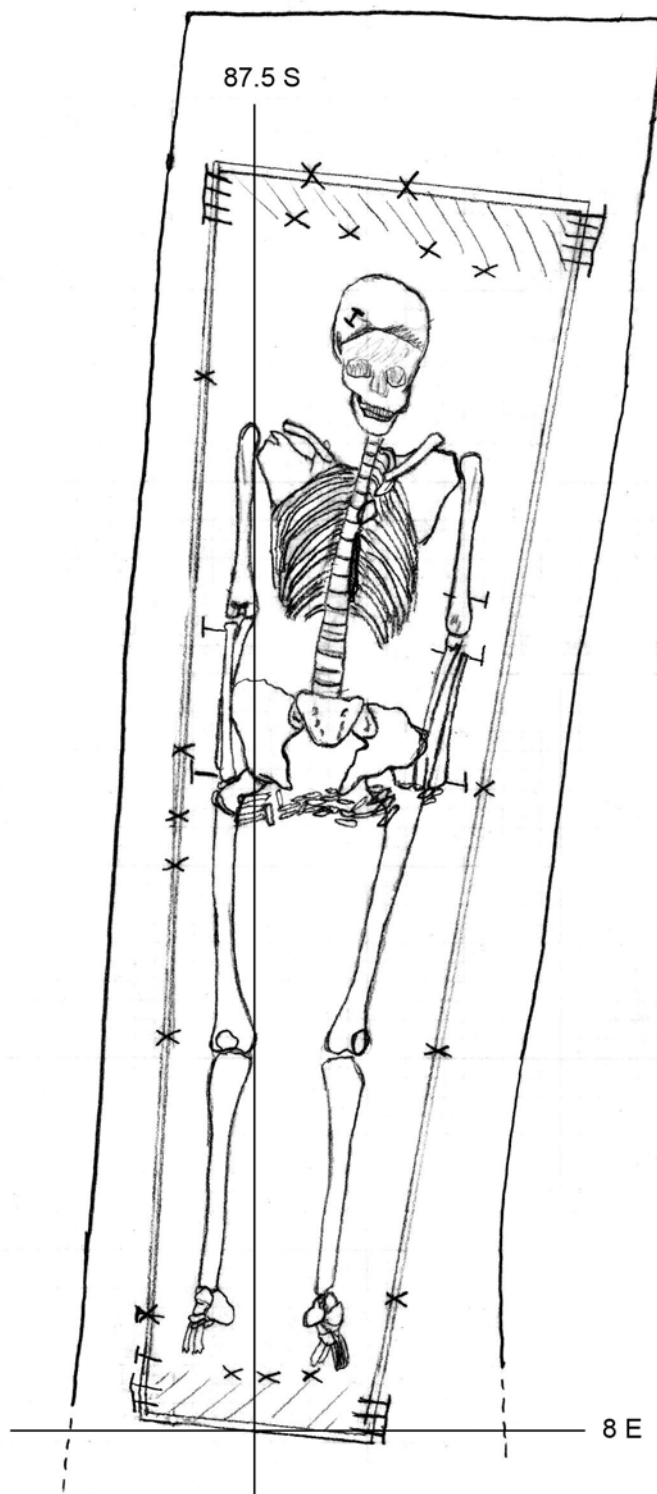


Schematic rendering of Burial 23 coffin (B. Ludwig 11/4/91, 1"=2')

complete. The upper middle incisors had been modified into the “wedge” pattern (mesial filing). A single straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the cranium, but was not recovered.

Burials 68 (to the south), 18 (to the northeast), and 78 (to the southeast), all with four-sided coffins, may form a group with Burial 23. These burials appear to be from the earliest period represented in the excavated portion of the cemetery.

Burial 23's grave shaft was overlain on the south side by Burial 24, an infant, whose remains were 1.6' higher in elevation. Burial 24 also overlay the northwest portion of Burial 27. Intervals of time probably separated them: the two children's coffins are oriented differently from each other, and the man's burial is likely from an earlier period. These three burials may not be related to one another. However, since Burial 23 was apparently marked at the surface by a headstone and possibly cobbles, it is possible the two children were placed here deliberately, perhaps after a lengthy interval had passed.

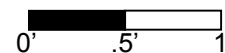


Burial #: 23

Drawn by: C.S. G.

Date: 10/23/91

Drawing #: 1027



Burial 24

Series 42

Catalog # 360

Datum Point: 14 (11.88')

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E6

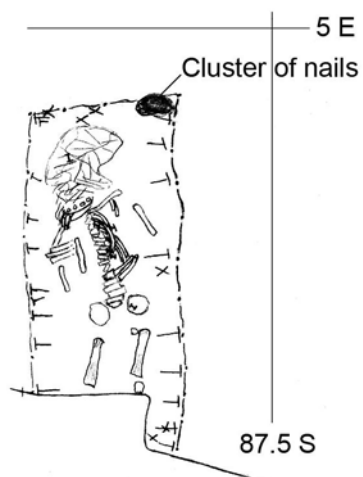
Elevation of cranium: 7.88' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

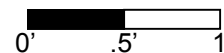
Burial 24 was of a child between 3 and 6 years old, located in Republican Alley in the western portion of the excavated site. The grave shaft was not visible, but associated soil was described as grey-brown silty clay. The coffin and lower legs had been truncated by a "previous trench" during the excavation (it is not clear how).

The coffin was clearly delineated by numerous *in situ* nails, and appears to have been rectangular in shape. Its highest elevation was 7.93' asl, its lowest 7.53'. A wood sample was taken, but was not identified by species. The child had been placed in the coffin supine, with the head to the west. Six straight pins were recorded *in situ*, one on the cranium, four on the left ribs, and one on the left inominate. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 24 overlay the southeast edge of Burial 23, which was 1.6 feet lower in elevation. It also overlay the northwest portion of Burial 27, another child burial, which was 0.6 feet lower in elevation. The three burials were probably not close in time; the man's burial was earliest based on the coffin shape and lowest elevation, and the two children's coffins are oriented differently from each other. However, since Burial 23 was apparently marked at the surface by a headstone, it is possible the two children were placed here deliberately. Burial 24 is assigned to the Middle Group because of its stratigraphic position and a lack of evidence to place it later.



Burial #: 24
Drawn by: C. Gross
Date:
Drawing #: 1028



Burial 25

Series 1

Catalog # 358

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S85.5/E23

Elevation of cranium: 6.07' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

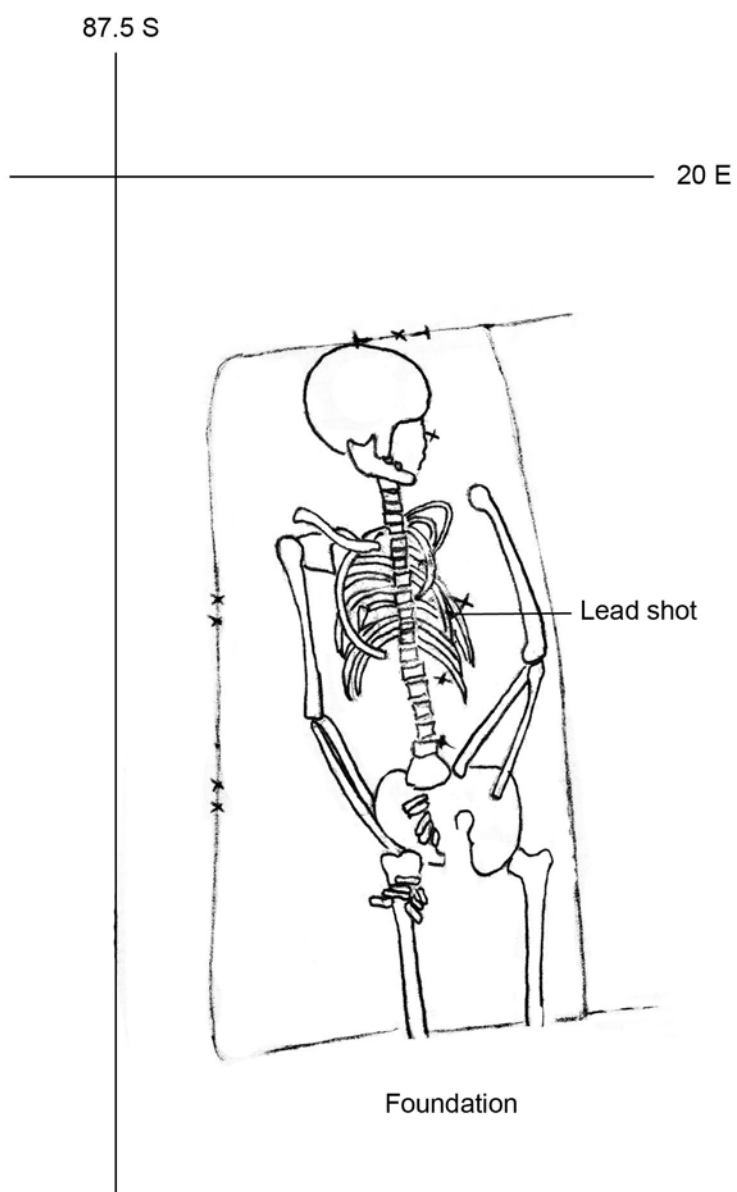
Burial 25 contained the remains of a woman between 20 and 24 years of age. A flattened lead musket ball (1.6 cm x 1.3 cm in diameter) was found *in situ* beneath her fourth left rib, the apparent cause of death.

Although no grave shaft was clearly defined during excavation, the grave fill was described as mottled yellow brown silty clay. Ceramic sherds (a few of stoneware and one of delft) and oyster and scallop shell fragments were recovered from the fill. The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.24'. It was truncated by a stone foundation which cut the entire burial below the distal ends of the femurs. The coffin was poorly defined and its shape was not determined, but a sample of its wood (from an unspecified location) was identified as pine. After the woman's remains were exposed completely, seven nails were found *in situ* at the bottom of the coffin. Of the seven, five nails were vertical, apparently attaching the coffin floor to its sides. At the time Burial 25 was excavated, the north coffin edge was obscured by a balk. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 5.64'.



The woman had been placed in the supine position, head to the west, with her hands resting on her pelvis. Her skeletal remains were in poor condition though essentially complete from the femurs up. There was a large hole at the center of the shattered left scapula, and it is possible the musket ball entered through the upper left back. Bone fractures suggest that she also had had a blunt-force trauma to the face, and that her lower right arm had been fractured by being twisted and pulled. A small trace of new bone around the fractures suggested that she lived for a short while after the fractures occurred (no more than a few days).

Burial 25 lay immediately above Burial 32, which held a man between 50 and 60 years of age in a hexagonal coffin. Notes indicate that the Burial 32 cranium lay directly underneath the right scapula of Burial 25, with only coffin wood intervening. (The difference in elevation of only 0.12' between the tops of the two coffins may be due to compression or to a field recording error.) It is possible this was a shared grave. The shaft of Burial 44, to the northwest, appears to have been cut into when Burial 25's grave shaft was dug. This indicates that Burial 25 post-dates Burial 44. Burials 25 and 32 are placed in the Middle temporal group, in the absence of other temporal evidence.

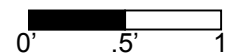


Burial #: 25

Drawn by: L. Romanczyk

Date: 10/19/91

Drawing #: 1029



Burial 26

Series 2

Catalog # 359, 406

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S83/E20

Elevation of cranium: 3.74' asl

Temporal Group: Early?

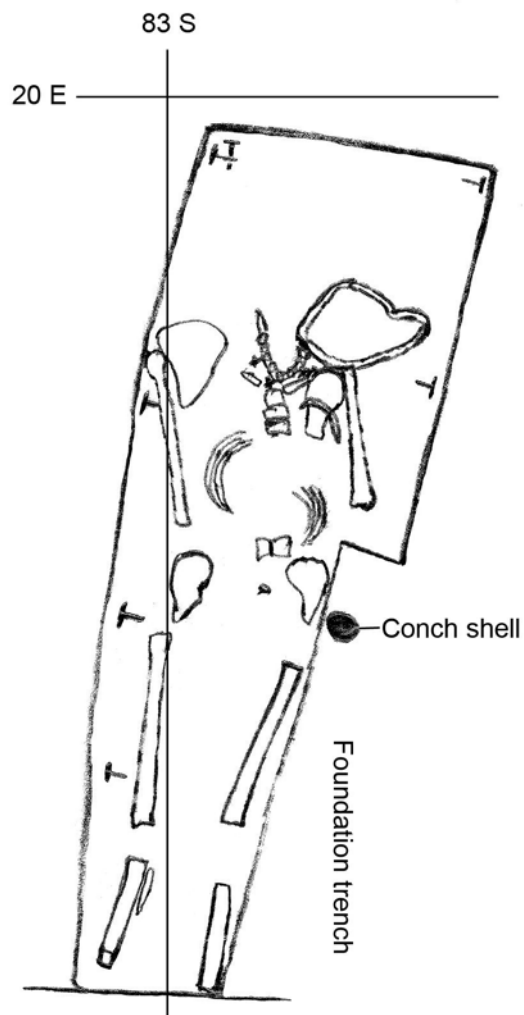
Burial 26, located in Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, contained the remains of a child between 8 and 12 years old. The soil that filled the grave shaft was described as mottled red brown clayey silt with blue/green clay lumps and sparse pebbles. However, the shaft was largely disturbed by the shafts for Burials 10 and 17, and field notes indicate that the majority of the grave shaft above the elevation of 4.59' was removed during the excavation of these later graves. The eastern end of Burial 26 also had been disturbed by a builder's trench and stone foundation. Excavators noted that the bottom of the child's burial overlay an area of cobbles, but were not certain whether this was a cultural feature.

The four-sided coffin lid was first encountered at a depth of 4.39'. Four nails were found *in situ*; one in the northwest corner, two along the north wall, and one in the southwest corner. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.44'. At the bottom of the coffin seven nails were found *in situ*; one in the northwest corner, one along the north wall, three along the south wall, and two in the southwest corner, apparently attaching the coffin side boards to the bottom.

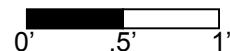
The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west, and the hands apparently resting at the sides. The remains were in extremely poor condition; the bone was extremely soft, and much of it was absent due to "waterlogged conditions". The child's cranium had rolled to the left, off of the mandible, and rested on the partially-silted coffin floor. Ten deciduous teeth were present *in situ* in the mandible, resting above the vertebrae.

A conch shell (given Catalog #406) was found in the foundation trench that cut into the burial shaft, immediately adjacent to upper left leg. In addition, oyster and scallop shells, brick and delft were found in the trench. The excavator noted a possible iron buckle but suggested it was more likely iron "panning" from one of the iron objects that had been found above the coffin of Burial 10.

It is possible this burial belongs with the Early temporal group of burials. It was highly disturbed by later interments. Also, though this was a child, he or she was old enough to have a possibly full-sized coffin, and it was four-sided (diagnostic of the Early Group).



Burial #: 26
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/19/91
Drawing #: 99



Burial 27

Series 42

Catalog # 378

Datum Point: 14

Grid coordinates: S89/E5.5

Elevation of cranium: 6.73

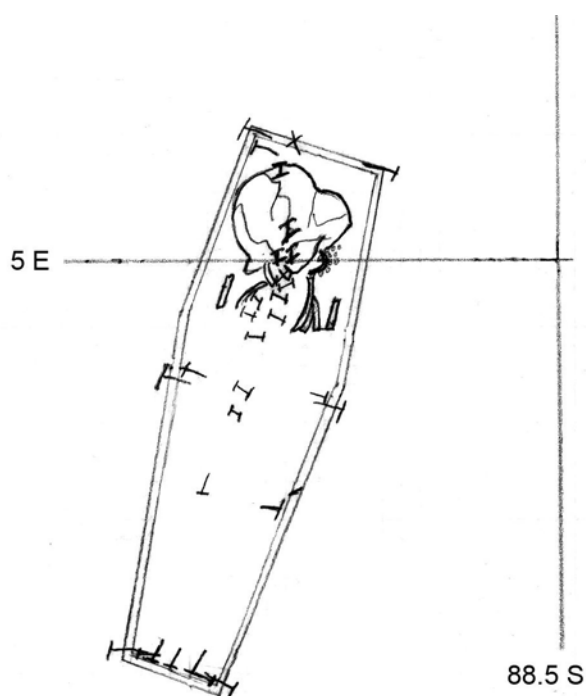
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 27 was of a child between 1.4 and 2.8 years old. The grave was located in Republican Alley in the westernmost portion of the excavated cemetery. No grave shaft outline was recorded, but associated soil was described as grayish silty clay.

The top of the hexagonal coffin was recorded at 6.93', the bottom at 6.48'. Nails were drawn *in situ* at the head, the foot, and at the middle of each side. A coffin wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as pine.

The skeletal remains consisted mainly of badly crushed cranial elements (note: no *in situ* skeletal assessment was recorded). The child had been laid with the head to the west. Thirteen straight pins were recorded *in situ*, aligned from the top of the cranium to the mid-abdomen. The only other artifact recovered from this burial was a leather fragment, from an unknown location (possibly from the surrounding soil).

The northwest portion of Burial 27 lay beneath Burial 24, with 0.6' of intervening soil. The two children's coffins are oriented differently, with Burial 27 the more northerly (suggesting a summer interment). Burial 23 (a young man) was adjacent to the north, but at a lower elevation. Burial 23 was apparently marked at the surface by a headstone, and it is possible the two children were placed here deliberately, perhaps well after Burial 23. Adjacent to the southwest of Burial 27, also at a lower elevation, was Burial 78. Both Burials 23 and 78 are probably from the earliest period of use of the excavated portion of the cemetery. Burial 27 may be related to one or both, or may simply have been an isolated interment. Because the tiny coffin was hexagonal, and lacking other temporal evidence, Burial 27 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

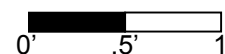


Burial #: 27

Drawn by: C.Gross

Date: 10/17/91

Drawing #: 1030



Burial 28

Catalog # 379

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S83.1/2.2W

Elevation of cranium: 8.58'

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 28 consisted of cranial and clavicle fragments, probably of an infant, found in a clayey sand matrix near the northwest corner of Republican/Manhattan alley. The skeletal elements were recorded at elevations of 8.48 to 8.58 asl. The composite burial map for this part of the site depicted the remains of the west end of a coffin immediately adjacent to the bones, with five nails recorded *in situ*. No wood was recoverable. Other than the nails, no artifacts were found in association with this burial.

The high elevation of Burial 28 corresponds to that of Burials 1 (to the east), 20 (to the south) and 36 (to the west). It is possible the west end of Burial 28 overlay the east end of Burial 36, though the notes are unclear on this. All four are probably late burials, representing the last phase of burials in this portion of the cemetery.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 29

Series 5

Catalog # 381

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S97.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 3.92' asl

Temporal Group: Early

See Burial 22 for a description of a cobble marker that may be related to this burial.

Burial 29 was an adult, probably a man, aged 35 to 45 years. The elevations of the grave shaft were recorded only after excavation had already begun, at 6.07' in the west and 5.32' in the east. The grave fill was described as very stony, dry yellow clayey mottled silt, with cobbles in mixed sand and clay as it went down. A pipe stem fragment was recovered from the fill. The grave had been truncated on the west by a builder's trench for a structure on Broadway, and an abrupt fall in elevation from east to west was also the result of this disturbance. The archaeological trench did not extend to the southern side of the grave shaft.

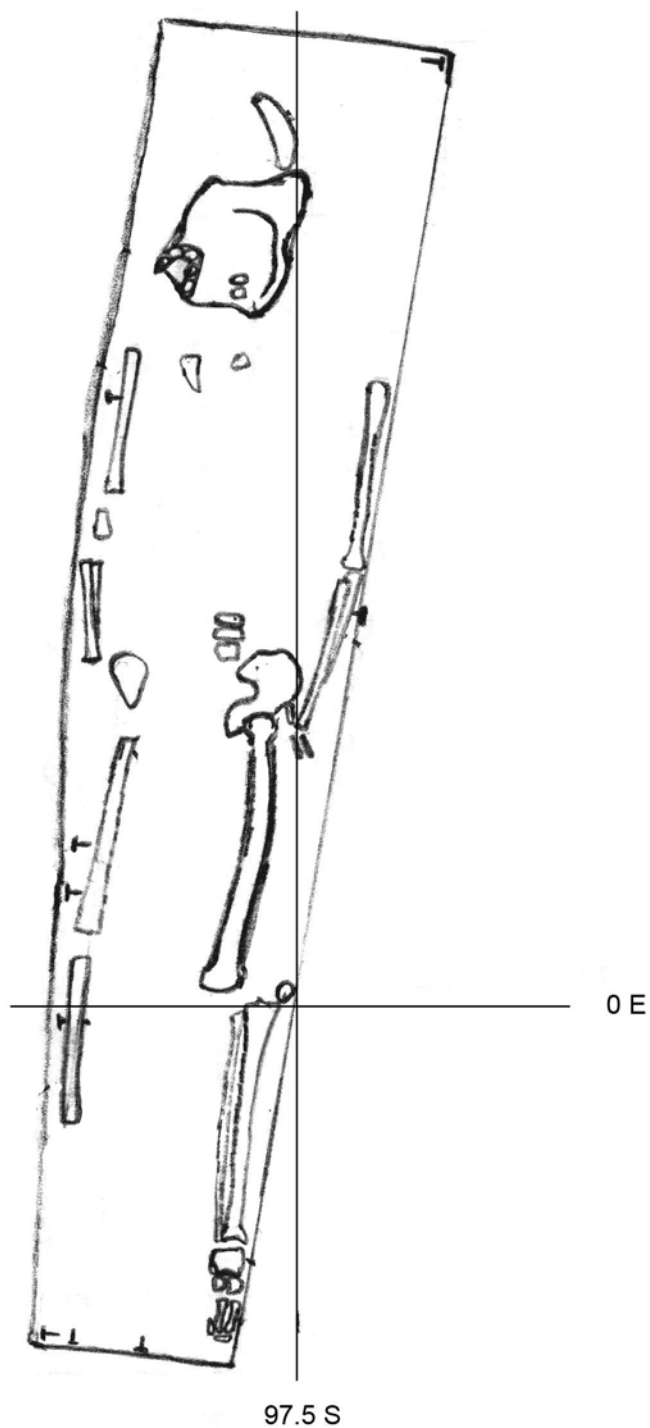
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 5.17'. Excavators noticed what appeared to be charred material overlying the poorly preserved bones of the torso. The material was black in color and gritty and greasy in texture. A sample was taken for analysis (Catalog #00381-SC). The fill surrounding the man's remains, within the coffin, was very gravelly, with some wet clay and silts. The soil immediately under the skeletal remains consisted of gravel and sand cemented into a very hard layer.

The coffin was four-sided, tapering toward the foot. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 4.52' in the east and 3.47' in the west. Only 8 nails were recorded *in situ* at the bottom. Wood samples (one labeled as from the "back board" and one from an unspecified location) were identified as White Spruce.

The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west, with his arms resting at his sides. His skeletal remains were in very poor condition. Possibly due to the nature of sediments surrounding the skeleton, preservation was better on the left side. The right foot was missing due to concretion of sands and gravels, and there was severe erosion of the right tibia. The ribs and all but the lowest vertebrae were absent. Excavators noted that bone impressions sometimes remained in the soil concretions as shiny surfaces, and needed to be broken with hammer and chisels. The man's cranium was soft, fragmented, and very white and was imbedded in surrounding cemented sediments, giving the appearance of being calcified. No artifacts were found within the coffin.

Burial 29 was overlain by Burial 22. A long bone belonging to Burial 46 was visible in the north wall of the excavation trench for Burial 29. Drawings suggest that the grave shaft for Burial 29 may have cut through a portion of the south side of Burial 46. The relationship between the two grave shafts is not clear from field records, however, and it

remains possible the two graves are contemporaneous or that Burial 46 post-dates Burial 29. Based on differential preservation and its deeper elevation, it seems likely that in fact Burial 29 pre-dates Burial 46, perhaps by some time. It is possible Burial 46 was deliberately placed adjacent to the marked Burial 29, and that Burial 22, occurring some time later, was deliberately placed above the two. Based on its coffin shape and stratigraphic position, Burial 29 is assigned to the Early temporal group.

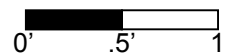


Burial #: 29

Drawn by: W. J. Forbes

Date: 11/13/91

Drawing #: 238



Burial 30

Series 1

Catalog # 410

Datum Point: 14

Drawing coordinates axis: 10E/85.5S

Elevation of cranium: 5.83'

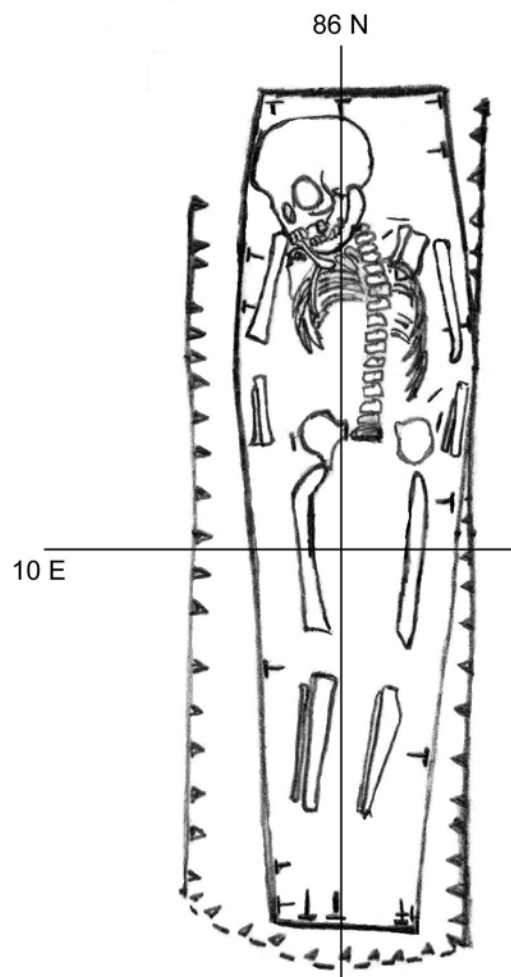
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 30, in Republican Alley, was of a child between 7 and 11 years in age. The fill in the grave shaft was described as mottled 7.5 yr 4/4 silt, 10yr 3/3 sandy silt, 7.5yr 3/4 sandy silt, and 5y 6/3 silt. The grave cut was not clearly delineated on either the east or west end. The field notes indicate that there were shell fragments in the soil associated with this burial, but these were not retained. A sherd of tin-glazed ceramic, pipe stem fragments, faunal remains, and a prehistoric ceramic sherd were also recovered from the grave shaft fill.

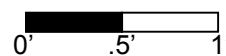
The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.18'. It was hexagonal in shape and a single vertical nail was recorded mid-way along the south side. Sixteen horizontal nails were recorded at the bottom of the coffin, apparently attaching the sides to the bottom board, one each at the north and south corners, one along the west head board, four along the north side, four along the south side, two at the north and southeast corner, and one along the south. The bottom of the coffin was at an elevation of 5.08'.

The child was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position with hands at sides. The bone was fragile; field notes indicate that the left humerus was "mangled" by excavators. All the extremities were absent and all joints between arm and leg bones were absent. Several straight pins were recorded *in situ* near the left shoulder and the pelvis area; excavators were not able to recover these pins, which were visible as green stains.

The bottom of Burial 30 was 0.25' above the top of Burial 38. The grave shaft for Burial 6 cut the extreme eastern end of the grave shaft for Burial 30. Burial 30 thus pre-dates Burial 6 and post-dates Burial 38. Lacking other temporal evidence, Burial 30 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 30
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/23/91
Drawing #: 108



Burial 31

Series 6

Catalog # 409

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S102.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.47' asl

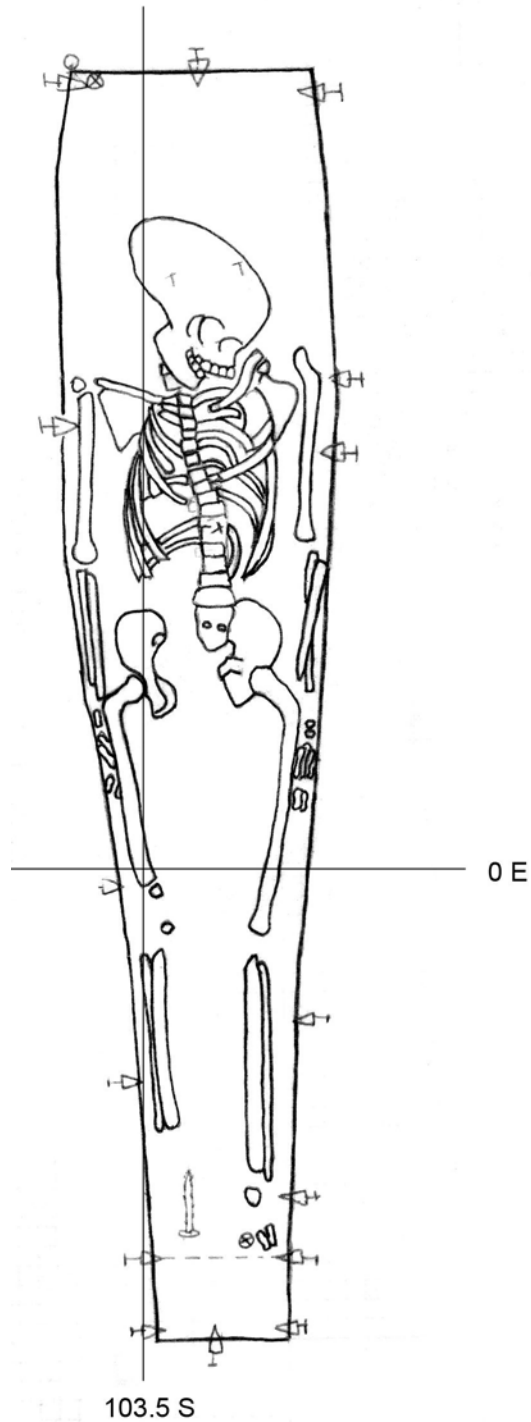
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 31 contained the remains of an adolescent between 14 and 16 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. Excavation initially followed the outline of what appeared to be a large, "double" sized grave pit and continued until Burial 31's coffin outline appeared in the southern portion of the pit at an elevation of 6.99'. Field records did not mention any other burial within the pit; however, Burial 47 was located immediately north of Burial 31 but offset to the west, within what had been observed as one large grave pit, at a corresponding elevation. The archaeologists excavated Burial 47 eighteen days after excavating Burial 31. It is possible this was a double burial that was not recognized during excavation. A fragment of a smoking pipe and a lead shot pellet were the only artifacts recovered from the pit outside the coffin of Burial 31.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 6.82' in the west, 6.92' in the center, and 6.77' in the east. This burial had not undergone the westward slumping observed in nearby burials, presumably because it was placed approximately two feet further to the east. The field drawing of the exposed burial does not include depth measurements; the lowest skeletal elevation noted was for the back of the cranium at 6.17'.

Based on photographs and notes, the coffin was hexagonal in shape. Horizontal nails (one each in the head and foot boards and 13 along the sides of the coffin) and two vertical nails (head and foot) were recorded. A 3" nail was recorded *in situ* near the right foot, and excavators suggested this nail might have been placed inside the coffin. Alternatively, the nail appears to have been associated with a board found at the bottom of the coffin, oriented north-south, interpretable as the bottom of the coffin foot board. The coffin foot thus would have sloped inward in profile, as seen in other coffins from the site. The deceased was interred in the supine position, with the head to the west, arms resting at the sides. Three straight pins were found *in situ* within the coffin; two on the cranium and one along the vertebrae.

As noted above, Burial 31 may have shared a grave with Burial 47, which was marked with a thin granite stone. It is not possible to determine whether the two interments were separated by an interval, though the fact that Burial 31 was offset rather than aligned exactly side-by-side with Burial 47 suggests it may have been a later burial. And, since Burial 47 appears to have been marked with a headstone, the deliberate placement here of Burial 31 is very plausible. Both of these burials are placed in the Middle temporal group in the absence of other temporal evidence.

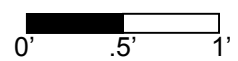


Burial #: 31

Drawn by: P. A. F. and S. B.

Date: 10/25/91

Drawing #: 1031



Burial 32

Series 1

Catalog # 420

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S85.5/E24

Elevation of cranium: 5.74' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

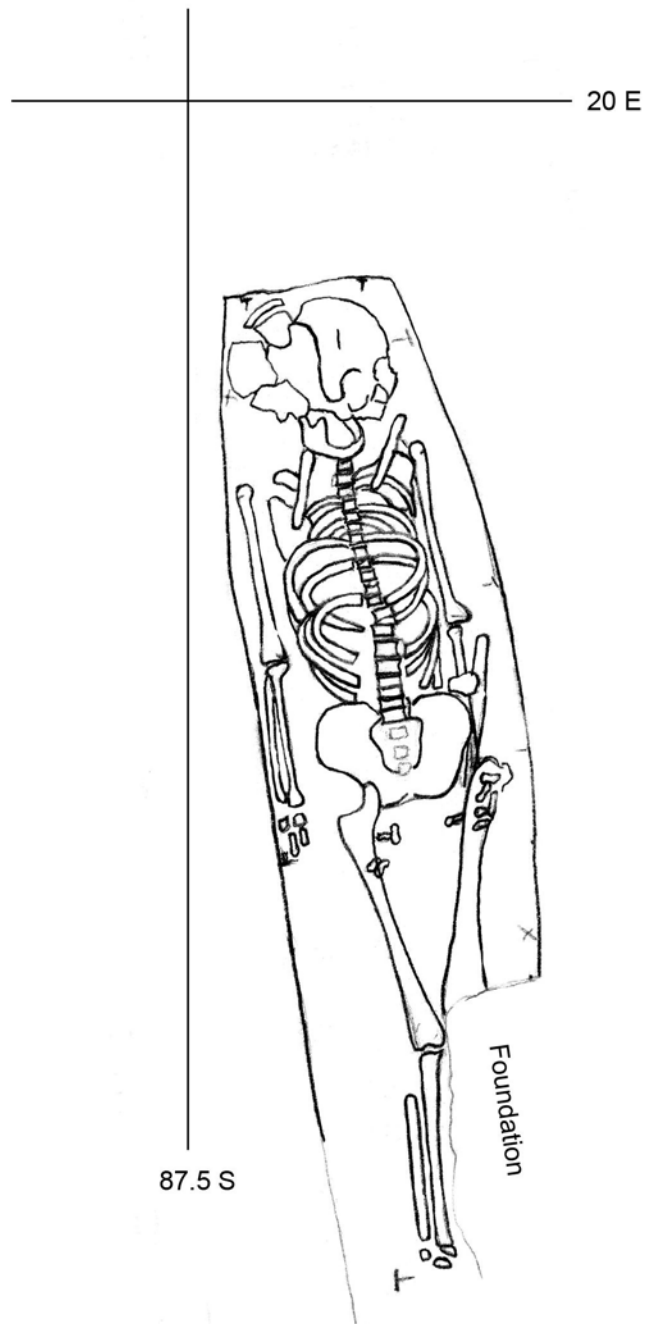
Burial 32 contained the remains of man between 50 and 60 5 years of age. It was immediately beneath Burial 25 and like the latter grave it had been partially destroyed by a stone foundation for a building that once stood at 13 Duane Street. The grave shaft was not distinguishable from that of Burial 25, and the soil in both burials was described as yellow brown clay/silt. A few sherds of locally-made stoneware, one of delft, and a few fragments of shell were found in the shaft fill.

The coffin lid appeared hexagonal in shape and was encountered at an elevation of 6.19'. The northeast corner and much of the eastern end of the coffin were truncated by the later stone foundation. Seven vertical nails were recorded *in situ*; one in the southwest corner and six along the south side, attaching the lid to the coffin sides. One horizontal nail was recorded *in situ* at the northwest corner. After the man's remains were exposed, five horizontal nails were recorded *in situ* at the bottom of the coffin, one in each western corner, three along the north wall, and one in the southeastern area. Two vertical nails were also recorded *in situ*; one on the southern wall and another on the north wall in close proximity to the stone foundation. The bottom of the burial was recorded at an elevation of 4.79'.

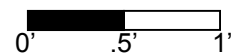
The man was interred with his head to the west, and with his arms resting at his sides. His remains were in good condition other than the damage from the foundation. His cranium was fragmented and so were his pelvis and sacrum. His left femur was embedded in the intrusive foundation trench, and his right foot was found under the foundation wall.

Fragments of a pewter button were identified in the laboratory, but there is no mention of it in the field notes, and it is not clear that it was directly associated with the remains. This item was not recovered from the World Trade Center laboratory after its destruction, and therefore could not be reburied along with the skeletal remains.

Burial 32 was completely overlain by Burial 25. The field notes indicated that the Burial 32 cranium lay directly underneath the right scapula of Burial 25, with only coffin wood intervening. The difference in elevation of only 0.12' between the tops of the two coffins may be due to compression or to a minor recording error. It is possible the two coffins were stacked in the same grave. They are placed in the Middle temporal group based on coffin shape and stratigraphic position, and in the absence of other temporal evidence.



Burial #: 32
Drawn by: L. Romanczyk
Date: 10/26/91
Drawing #: 1032



Burial 33

Series 3a

Catalog # 426

Datum Point: 16

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E10

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: ?

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 33 consisted of the disarticulated skeletal remains of a person of undetermined gender and age. The remains were in poor condition and consisted of a left tibia resting on top of a right femur. The dimensions of the pit as excavated were 0.8' by 0.4', and its fill was described as mottled dark red brown fine silt with dark yellow green fine silt, and rock inclusions. A few fragments of animal bone were found in the soil. In the opinion of the excavator, Burial 12 had intruded into Burial 33. {Note: field forms indicate that Datum Point #16 was used for depth measurements, yielding an elevation of 7.69' asl for Burial 33. However, it is clear from site photographs that the long bones of this burial were in fact at approximately the same elevation as Burial 12 (5.89' asl).] A few nail fragments and one whole nail were found in association with Burial 33. (Excavators noted a ceramic sherd which they described only as "1760?" above the burial area, but no sherd was collected from this burial.)

Burial 33 may represent the same individual as Burial 34, which consisted only of the east end of a coffin and a few disarticulated bones and was also apparently disturbed by the later interment of Burial 12/14.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 34

Series 3a

Catalog # 427

Datum 15

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E15

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.02' asl

Temporal Group: Early

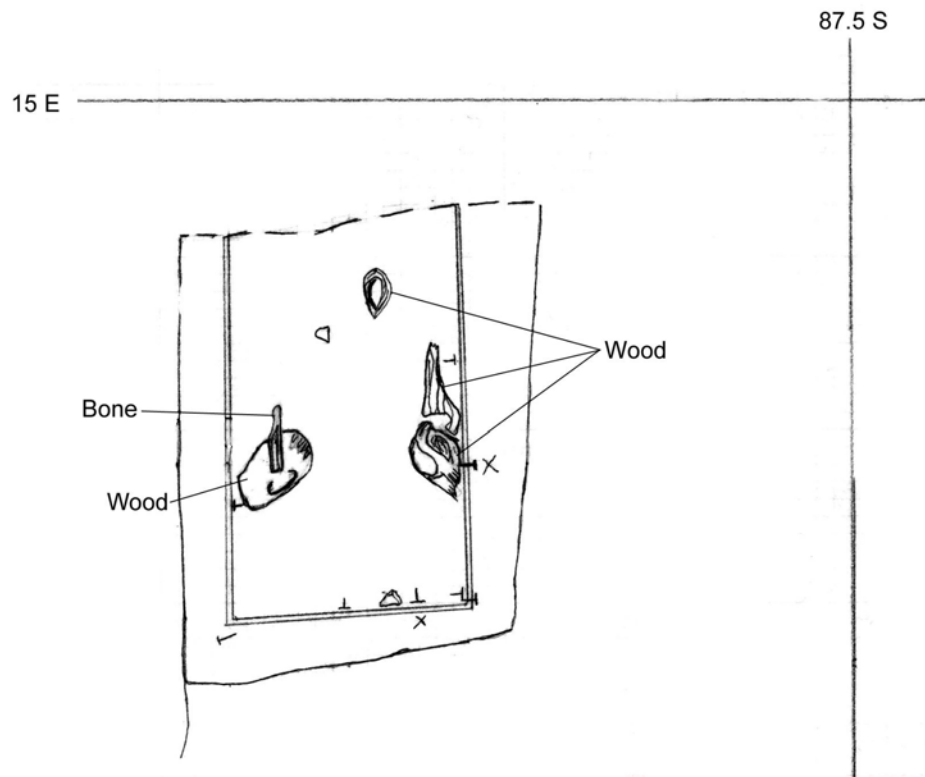
Burial 34 yielded scant remains of an adult of undetermined age and sex, with remains of a coffin. The grave shaft was exposed at an elevation of 6.44' and its fill consisted of mottled red brown and yellow gray silty clay with no artifacts recovered within it.

The coffin appeared to be rectangular in shape, but it was very partial, with the western half truncated by the later grave of Burial 12/14. Three coffin nails were recorded *in situ*; one in each eastern corner and one centrally located on the eastern wall. The bottom of the remaining portion of the coffin was exposed at an elevation of 5.94' and five horizontal nails were found *in situ*; two on the north wall, one in the northeast corner, one on the east wall, and one on the south wall, apparently attaching the side walls to the bottom of the coffin. Several large pieces of wood were preserved *in situ* at the bottom of the coffin, and the wood was identified as Fir. Other than the coffin itself, the only other item recovered in association with this burial was a tiny fragment of green glass from a soil sample.

The skeletal remains consisted of one long bone fragment, found in the eastern portion of the coffin. It is possible these remains represent the same individual as Burial 33, which consisted only of disarticulated bone also apparently disturbed by Burial 12/14.

Burial 56 abutted the south side of the grave shaft of Burial 34, and lay some 0.74' lower in elevation. The grave shaft outline for Burial 56 appears intact along the north side, indicating it post-dates Burial 34.

Burial 34 is placed in the Early temporal group because of its stratigraphic position and its near-destruction by later burials. Also, though the coffin shape is not certain, it does not appear to have been hexagonal.

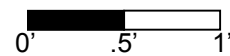


Burial #: 34

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/11/91

Drawing #: 229



Burial 35

Series 1

Catalog # 458

Datum Point: 25

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S87.5/E15

Elevation of cranium: 6.08' asl

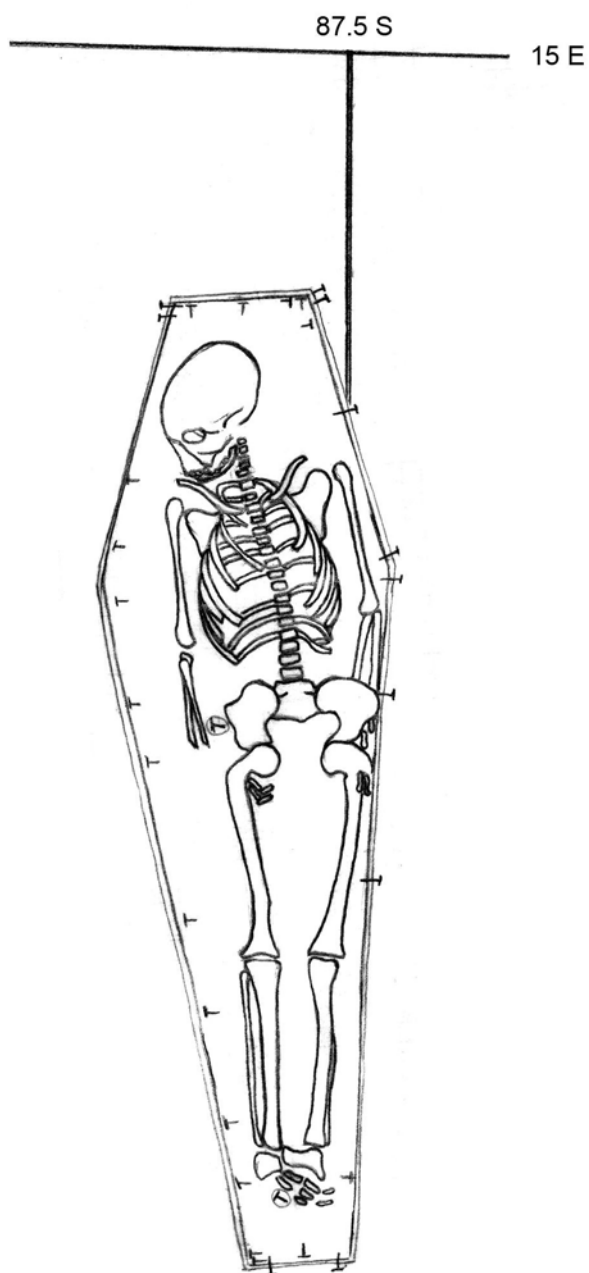
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 35, located in Republican Alley, contained the remains of a child between 8 and 10 years in age. The grave shaft fill was described as mottled red-brown and yellow-green silty clay. It contained redware kiln waste, local stoneware, and two small sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware. The redware indicates this burial occurred after the Campbell Pottery began operation on an adjacent property in the late 1750s.

The child's coffin was hexagonal. The lid was encountered at elevations of 6.13' in the west and 5.68' in the east. Field notes indicated that the slope of the top of the coffin was due to the lid collapsing onto the child's remains. The child's skull was visible through the lid board(s), which were separated down the center. Three horizontal nails were recorded along the center line of the lid, interpreted by excavators as indicating a possible gabled lid. Only one of these nails was visible on the coffin lid, and the other two were identified at the bottom of the coffin. Numerous additional nails were recorded at the coffin perimeter at both top and bottom. A coffin wood sample was identified as Red Pine.

The child's remains were in good condition, with metacarpals missing. The remains were interred in the supine position, head to the west, with arms resting at the sides, hands on the hips. Excavators noted traces of a pin on the cranium, but it was not recoverable.

Burial 35 lay approximately 0.25' above the western half of Burial 48 and its grave shaft was cut into by the shaft of Burial 6 (the latter's coffin lay approximately one foot deeper than that of Burial 35). Burial 35 thus post-dates Burial 48 and pre-dates Burial 6. Because of its stratigraphic position and the artifacts in the grave shaft, Burial 35 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

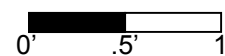


Burial #: 35

Drawn by: T. Gray

Date: 11/1/91

Drawing #: 1035



Burial 36

Catalog #459

Datum Point: 13 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S82/E3

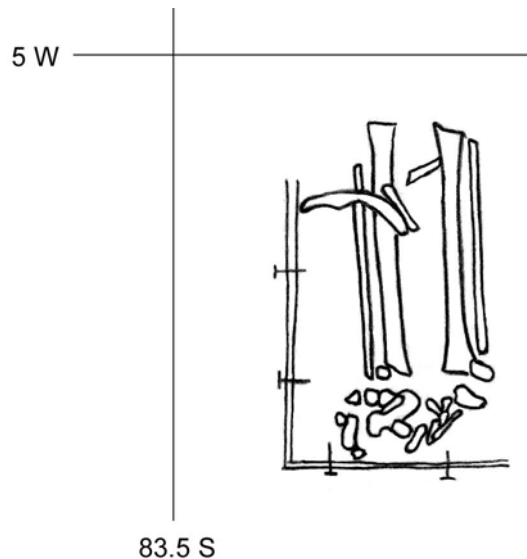
Elevation of skeletal elements: 8.17' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 36 was of a woman of undetermined age. The burial was truncated by builder's trenches for rear foundations of Broadway buildings, and only the eastern end of the grave survived intact. The soil associated with this burial was described as grayish brown silty clay. A soil sample taken from the coffin interior yielded a fragment of green glass (this may have been in the soil matrix at the time of interment).

The coffin was represented by linear wood stains and *in situ* nails, at an elevation of 8.0' asl. Its shape cannot be determined. A sample of its wood was identified as Cedar. The woman's leg and foot bones were undisturbed, but a pelvis bone rested on the right leg. She had been laid with the head to the west.

Burial 36 lay immediately above Burial 93. It is possible that the grave shaft of Burial 28, located to the east, overlay the east end of Burial 36, though the notes are unclear on this point. Burials 36, 28, 20 (to the south) and 1 (to the east) are all at similar elevations, noticeably higher than others in the area. It is likely all are from the latest period of the cemetery's use.

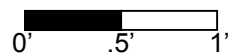


Burial #: 36

Drawn by: B.V. Ludwig

Date: 10/31/91

Drawing #: 1036



Burial 37

Catalog #460

Datum Point: 27

Grid coordinates: S65/E20

Elevation of cranium: 7.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late

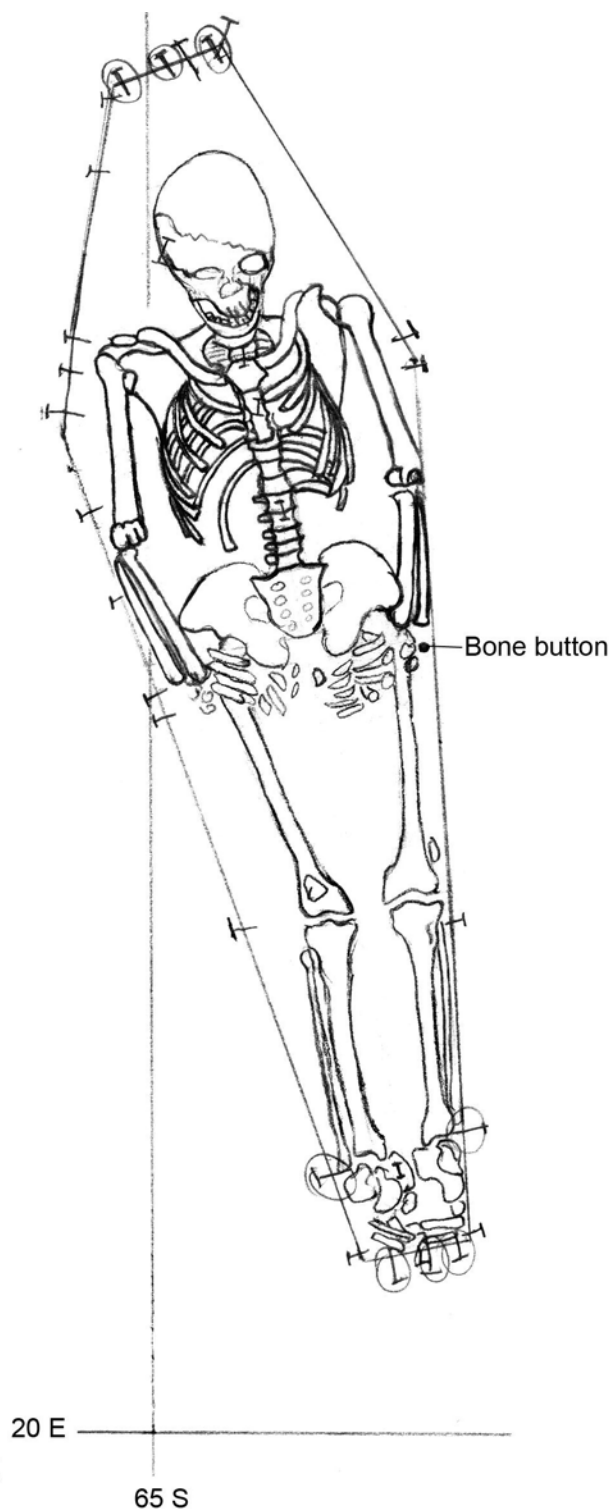
Burial 37 contained the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. According to the excavator the bones were extremely fragile and most were taken out in fragmentary condition. The shaft fill was described as a mottled mix of ochre-colored and gray clay with reddish silty sand. Sherds of delftware, the stem of a clay pipe and an oyster shell were found in the grave fill.

The coffin of Burial 37 was hexagonal in shape. Its lid was recorded at 7.74' and its bottom at 6.64'. The man had been placed in a supine position with the head to the west and his hands resting on his pelvis. Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom. The excavators noted that much of the coffin wood from the sideboards and lid at the west end of the coffin was preserved. The samples were identified as Cedar.

A 13 mm diameter bone button was found by the man's left wrist, and pin fragments were recovered but their precise locations were not recorded.



The grave of Burial 37 was located just one foot to the south of Burial 59, an infant, and at a comparable elevation. These interments may be aligned in a north-south row that also includes, moving southward, Burials 58, 63, and 86. They were all north of the fence line that once crossed the cemetery, and are therefore assigned to the Late Group.



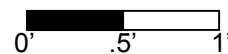
Burial #: 37

Drawn by: R. DiBennardo

Date: 10/31/91

Drawing #: 1037

(note: circled nails are vertical)



Burial 38

Series 1

Catalog # 461

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S87.5/E10

Datum Point 14A

Elevation of cranium: 5.18' asl

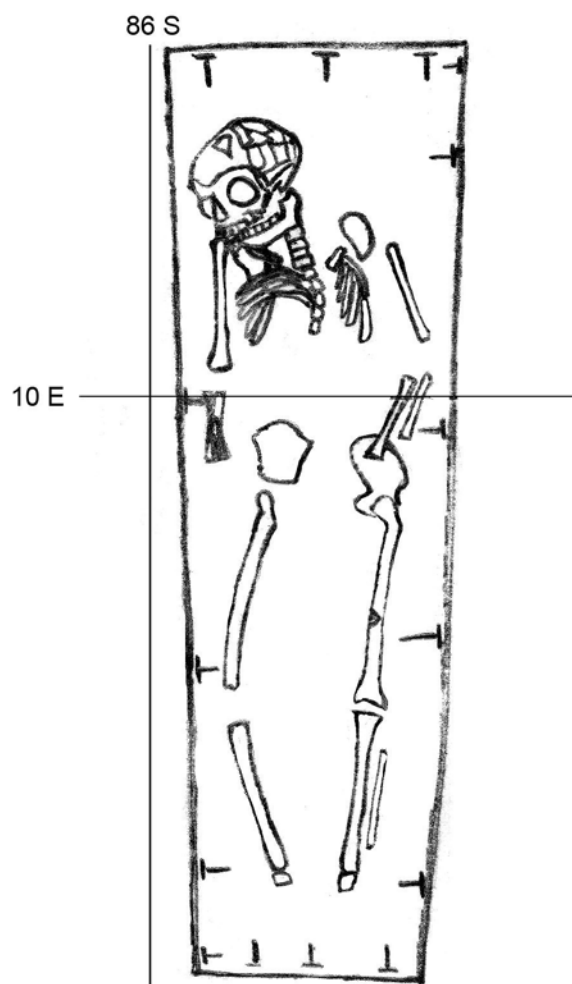
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 38, located in Republican Alley, yielded the remains of an adolescent girl between 12 and 18 years old. The grave shaft fill was described as mixed, mottled very soft silt with a few cobbles, with lower levels containing patches of hard clay. Field notes indicate that small fragments of shell were identified in the soil associated with Burial 38 but were not retained. The grave was apparently dug into subsoil.

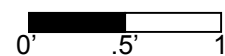
The four-sided, slightly tapered coffin was encountered at elevations of 5.48' to 5.03'. The coffin sides had slumped inward along the long sides and outward at the ends. The coffin lid was noted as "fibrous" where it rested directly on skeletal elements. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as Spruce. At the top of the coffin two vertical nails were recorded at the northwest and northeast corners, and an additional vertical nail was found along the north side. One horizontal nail was also recorded along the north wall. Fifteen vertical nails were recorded in situ at the bottom of the coffin, apparently attaching the bottom boards to the side walls. These were regularly spaced along the four sides of the coffin. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.83' and field notes indicate it rested in "undisturbed sand".

The young woman was interred in the supine position, head to the west, with arms resting at the sides. Her skeletal remains were in poor condition, with metacarpals, portions of the pelvic area, and metatarsals missing. Shroud pin fragments were recovered from the burial.

Burial 6 overlay Burial 38 on the east by approximately 0.05', and Burial 30 overlay it along the southern edge by 0.35'. Burial 38 is thus the earliest of the three. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphy, Burial 38 is assigned to the Early temporal group.



Burial #: 38
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/27/91
Drawing #: 121



Burial 39

Catalog # 509

Datum Point: 36

Grid coordinates: S93/E38

Elevation of cranium: 4.69' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 39, located in Republican Alley, was of a child between 5 and 7 years old. The grave shaft fill consisted of gray silty clay; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

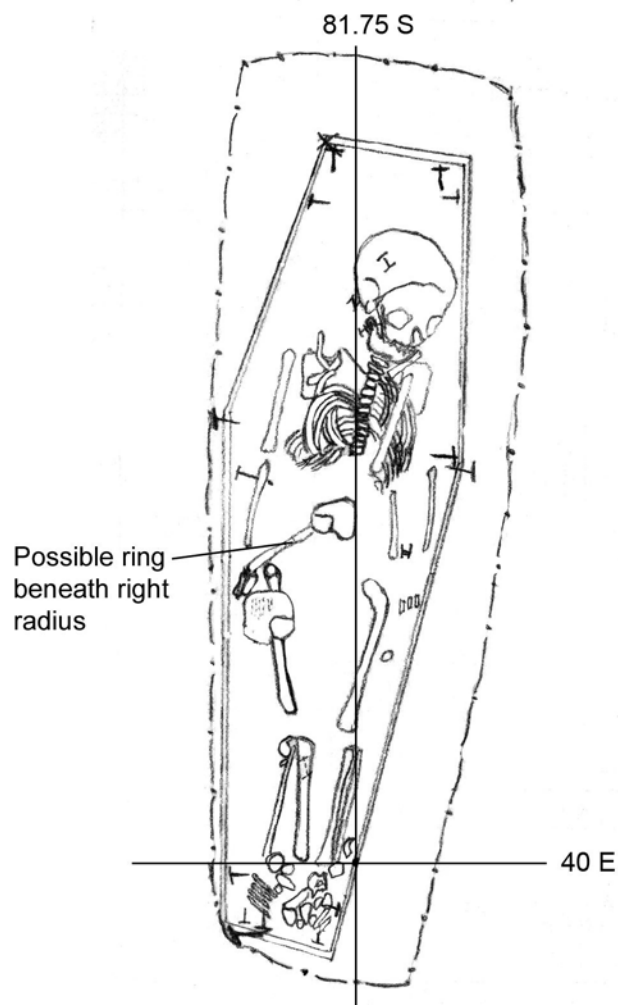
The coffin was six-sided, the lid first apparent at an elevation of 4.74' along the north wall, and the bottom at 4.29'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the head, foot, and along the sides. The child had been laid supine, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition and highly disturbed, which excavators suggested was due to rodent activity. Approximately 50% of the interior of the burial appeared to have been shifted around. The left humerus had been rotated 180 degrees, with the ilia, femora, forearms, lower vertebrae, and right fibula all disturbed. Straight pins were recorded *in situ* on the cranium and alongside the right jaw.

A ring was also recorded, adhering to the right radius. No ring was recovered in the laboratory, but a circular residue of copper alloy was found adhering to a fragment of wood.



Burial 39 was not directly related stratigraphically to any other burials. It was higher in elevation than Burial 49 just to the north, and lower than the group to the west (Burials 50, 57, and 66). It may have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 49 and 80 (also to the north). In the absence of evidence to place it early or late in the burial sequence, Burial 39 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

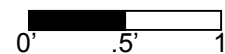


Burial #: 39

Drawn by: C. S. G.

Date: 10/29/91

Drawing #: 1038



Burial 40

Catalog #489

Datum Point: 19

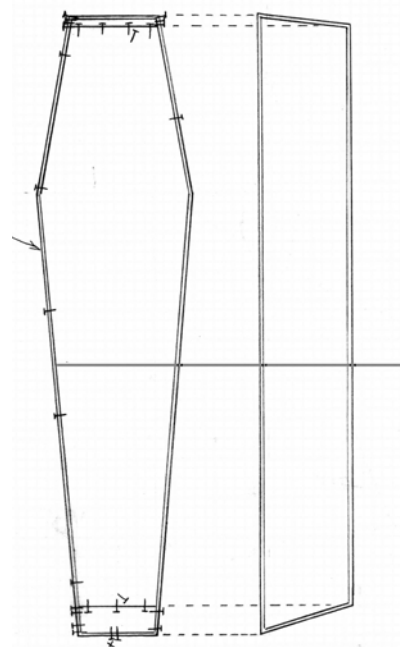
Grid coordinates: S68.5/8E

Elevation of Cranium: 7.88' asl

Temporal Group: Late

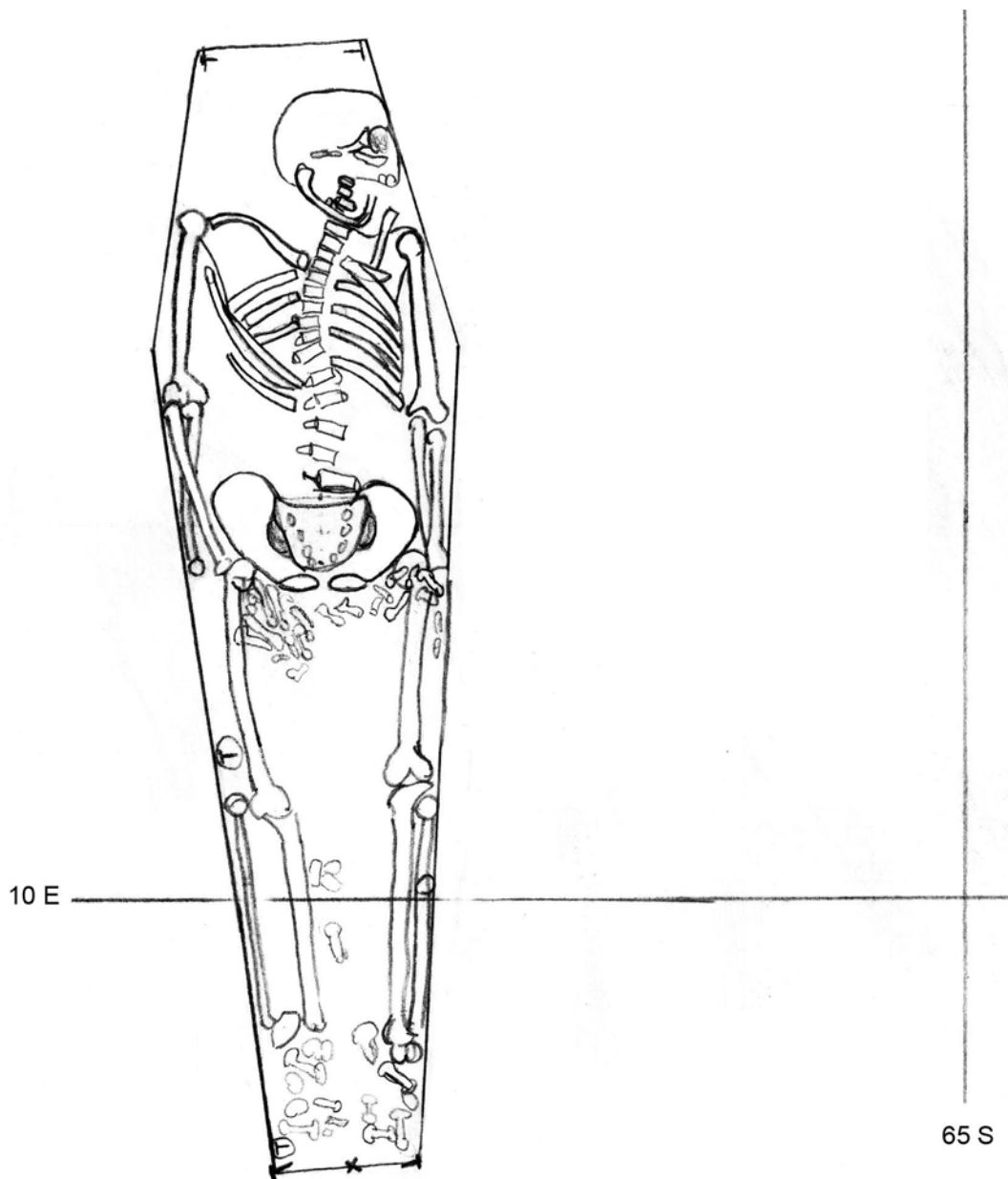
Burial 40 was of a woman between 50 and 60 years old. It was located in the northwest portion of the excavated site, in the rear of Lot 12. The outline of the grave shaft was recorded on the field map (though not on the burial drawing), but its fill soil was not described in the notes. There were several sherds of redware and a sherd of undecorated, light-bodied creamware found in the grave fill. The presence of creamware dates the interment to about 1760 or later. Field notes indicate that numerous animal bones were also present in the grave fill, but these were apparently not collected as none were cataloged in the laboratory.

The well-preserved coffin was hexagonal in shape, and was drawn in plan and cross-section. The head and foot boards sloped outward. The thickness of the north side board was measured at $\frac{3}{4}$ ". A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as Eastern White Pine. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter, at both top and bottom. One 1.7" screw was also identified in the laboratory, though its provenience is not known. The woman had been placed in the supine position with her hands resting on her upper thighs. A number of straight pin fragments were recovered from the cranium during cleaning of the skeletal remains.



Burial 40 lay to the north of the row of fence posts that runs southwest-to-northeast across the site, and is thus placed in the Late Group of burials. The area where Burial 40 was found seems to comprise only one phase of interments, since there are no underlying burials.

Burial 40 was at a fairly high elevation, as were nearby burials just to the south, including Burials 51, 76, 71, 65 and 62, suggesting this was a high spot within the excavated portion of the African Burial Ground. It is possible Burial 40 was aligned in a row with Burials 51 and 71, both also of women. A north-south "row" of burials located to the east of Burial 40 is at a slightly lower elevation, probably indicating a natural contour.

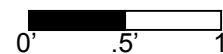


Burial #: 40

Drawn by: S. B. and S. T.

Date: 11/4/91

Drawing #: 1040



Burial 41

Catalog #525

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: 99S/5W

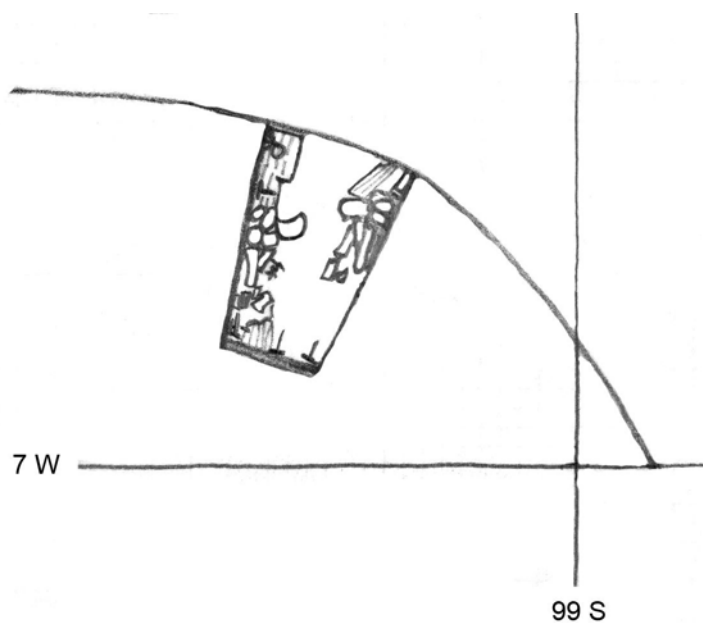
Elevation at highest point of skeleton: 7.57' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 41 consisted of the eastern portion of the grave of an adult of undetermined sex and age, whose remains had been truncated by a wall trench on the west (the rear wall of a structure facing Broadway). Shaft fill soil was described as stiff, moist yellow and red/brown clayey silt with pebbles. Redware and a fragment of olive green bottle glass were contained in the shaft fill, and the field notes also mention white earthenware (not cataloged in the lab), which may have been intrusive from the builder's trench.

The well preserved coffin lid, measured as .02' thick, was recorded at an elevation of 7.92'. It had been shifted slightly to the east over the foot of the coffin, presumably due to the disturbance from the builder's trench excavation. The coffin bottom was also preserved, at an elevation of 7.26'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the foot and on the south side of the coffin, which tapered toward the foot. It is not possible to determine whether it was four-sided or hexagonal in shape. The preserved skeletal material, recorded at elevations of 7.27 to 7.57 and consisting of lower extremities only, was in very good condition. The deceased had been laid with the head to the west, apparently in the supine position.

In the absence of evidence to place it early or late, the burial is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

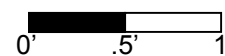


Burial #: 41

Drawn by:

Date:

Drawing #:



Burial 42

Series 9

Catalog # 532

Datum Point: 35

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E45

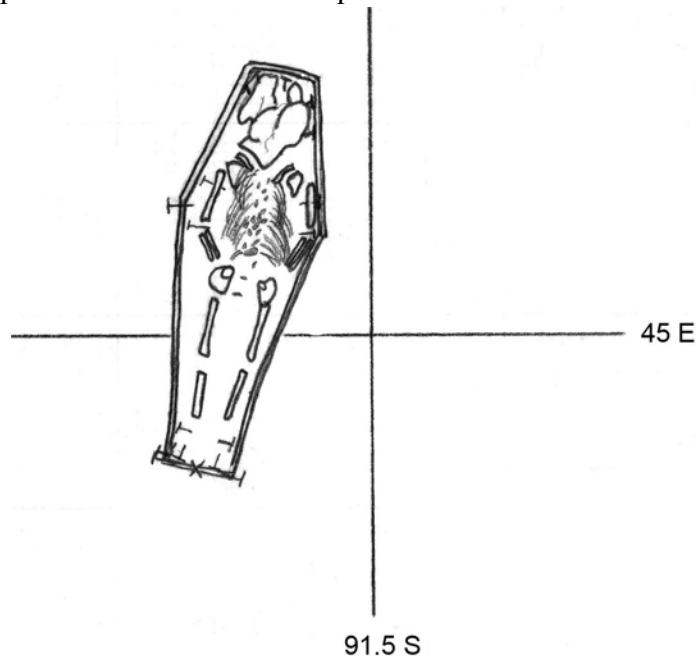
Elevation of cranium: 4.92' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 42 was of an infant under 2 years old. The soil surrounding the burial was described as grayish brown silty clay, and no artifacts were recovered from the grave fill matrix. The hexagonal coffin lid was exposed at an average elevation of 5.22', and the west end of the skeletal remains at 4.92'. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.72'. Several nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at top and bottom.

The child had been laid with the head to the west, in the supine position with the arms apparently resting at the sides or over the pelvis. The remains were in poor condition, the skull fragmented and the bones very splintered and soft. Portions of the metacarpals and metatarsals were missing and the tooth crowns were scattered.

The easternmost end of Burial 42 immediately overlay the western end of Burial 96 (the latter grave was excavated more than six weeks after excavation of Burial 42). Burial 42 and adjacent children's Burials 95, 91, 64, and 61 may all form a group. These interments all had a similar alignment, angled slightly northward. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 42 has been placed in the Late Middle period.

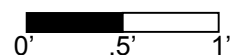


Burial #: 42

Drawn by:

Date:

Drawing #:



Burial 44

Series 1

Catalog # 570

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E20

Elevation of teeth: 5.54' asl

Elevation of coffin: 5.94' to 5.42' asl

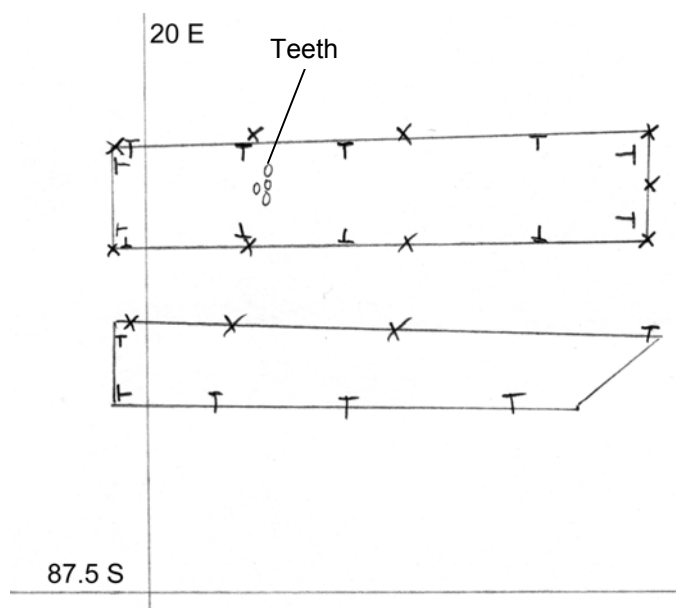
TemporalGroup: Early?

Burial 44 was of a child between 3 and 9 years old. The fill surrounding the grave was described as mottled yellow-brown silt, and no artifacts were recovered from this soil.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 5.94' (recorded in the northwest corner). Vertical nails were found *in situ* at the top, apparently adjoining the coffin lid to the sides, and additional nails, recorded as "side nails," were at the head and foot and along the bottom. The coffin was four-sided and the foot board angled outward. Its bottom was at an elevation of 5.42'. The wood was not identified.

The child's remains were in extremely poor condition with only four dental crowns found *in situ* and additional teeth found during water screening. Based on the location of the teeth, the child apparently was interred with the head to the west.

Based on the original field drawing, the southeast portion of the grave shaft for Burial 44 appears to have been cut into by the shaft for Burial 25. This indicates Burial 25 post-dated Burial 44. Burial 44 is tentatively placed with the Early temporal group of burials, along with nearby Burials 48 and 52, which are also beneath later interments.



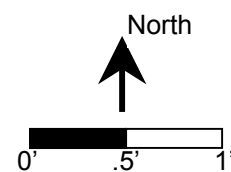
Burial #: 44

Drawn by: L. Romanczyk (redrawn)

Date: 11/1/91

Drawing #: 1043

(Plan and Section)



Burial 45

Series 6

Catalog # 598

Datum Point: 12 (11.07)

Grid coordinates: S103.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.72' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

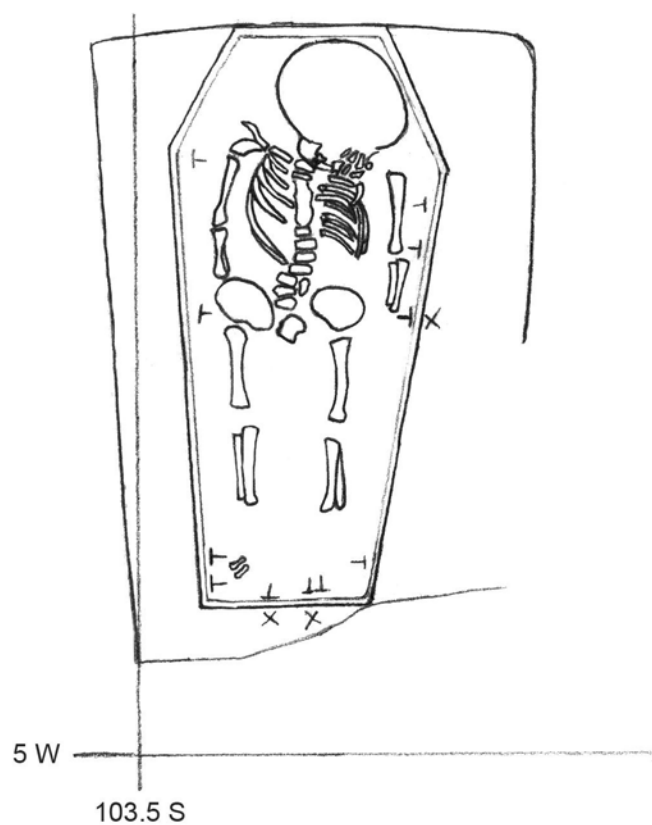
Burial 45 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft began after it was revealed during the initial excavation of Burial 47, which lay to the east. The shaft fill consisted of dark gray brown silt with mottling of dark green and yellow silt, containing no artifacts. The west end of the burial was adjacent to a builder's trench, and the west edge of the grave shaft was not visible.

As excavation proceeded, the six-sided coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 6.87'. The coffin slumped toward the west and north. Excavation continued in order to expose the child's skeletal remains and the coffin bottom. The lowest recorded elevation for the child's skeletal remains was 6.37' (recorded in the pelvic area). Eleven coffin nails were recorded around the coffin bottom, six at the foot end (two of which were vertical, attaching the bottom to the foot board) and five along the sides.

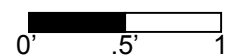
The child was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position, with arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, and it appeared to field excavators that disturbance by heavy construction machinery had flattened the child's long bones and cranium.

Other than coffin remains, the only artifacts were recovered from the coffin interior were three pin fragments, found during cleaning of the right temporal bone. Pollen analysis of a soil sample from the child's stomach area revealed an exceptionally high concentration of carrot family pollen. It is suggested that the child ingested carrot flowers shortly before death (possibly as medicine) or that the flowers were placed in the coffin.

Burial 45 overlay the southwest corner of Burial 47 by approximately 0.41'. It is assigned to the Middle Group based on stratigraphic relationships, in the absence of other temporal evidence.



Burial #: 45
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/6/91
Drawing #: 176



Burial 46

Series 5

Catalog # 605

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E0

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.62'

Temporal Group: Middle

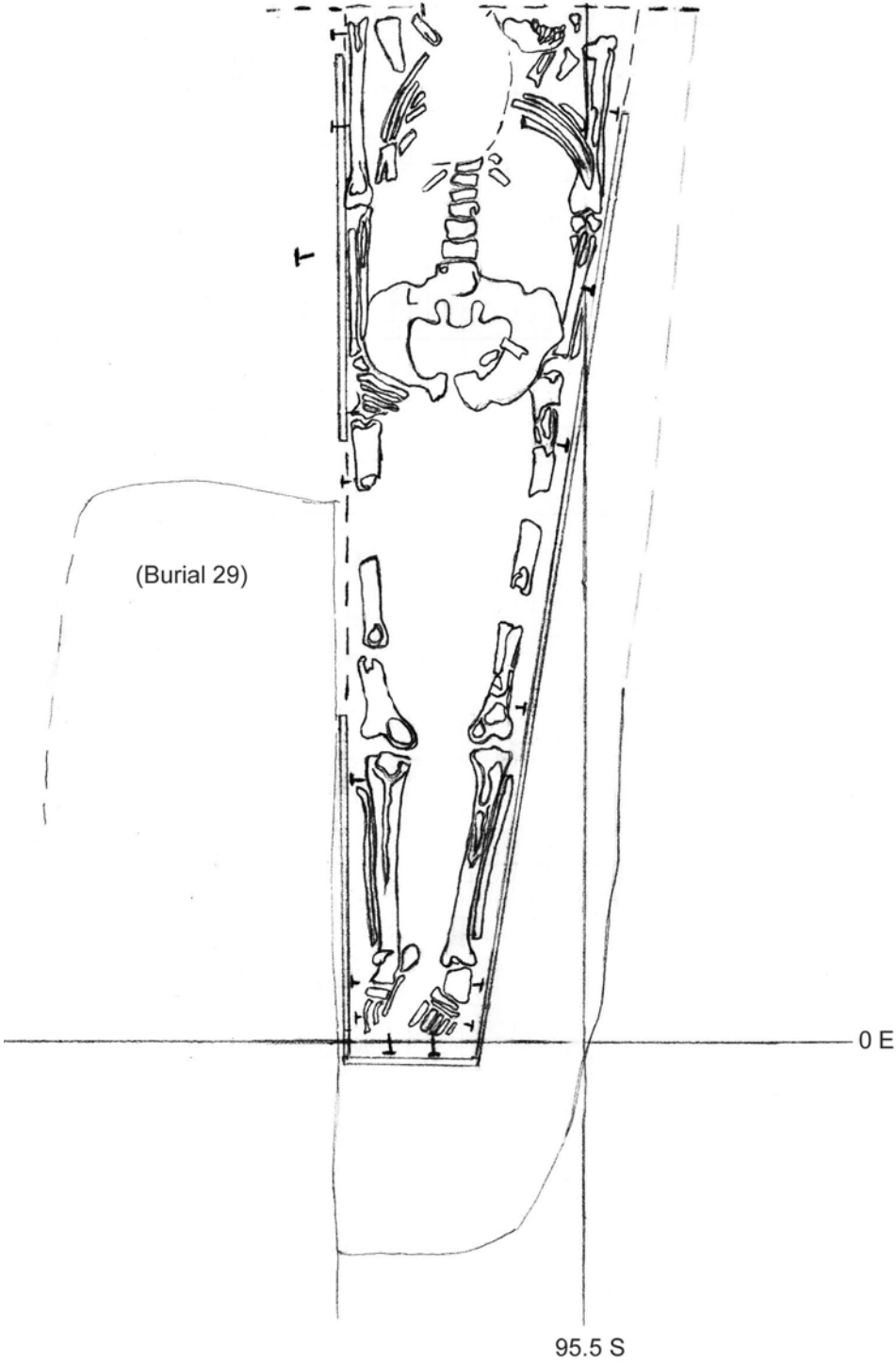
See Burial 22 for a description of a cobble marker possibly related to this burial.

Burial 46, located in Republican Alley, was of a probable woman of undetermined age. This interment was first visible along the north side of the excavation trench for Burial 29, but the stratigraphic relationship between the two grave shafts is not clear from field records. The soil surrounding the burial was described as mixed mottled clayey silts with pebbles, cobbles, and sand lenses. Soil immediately surrounding the bones was described as brown silt with sand lenses. The west end of the grave shaft and coffin were truncated by a builder's trench for a structure on Broadway. A piece of kiln furniture and tobacco pipe fragments were found in the grave shaft.

The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 6.77'. The coffin slumped downward on the west end, next to the builder's trench. Based on the extant portion of the coffin, it appears to have been four-sided with tapering sides; however, a six-sided coffin cannot be ruled out. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 6.62 in the east and 4.97' in the west. A wood sample from an unspecified location on the coffin was identified as Fir.

The deceased was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position. The hand bones appeared to underlie the iliae, suggesting they had been placed beneath the hips. The skeletal remains fit tightly within the coffin. Bones were in poor condition with the long bones severely splintered. A crushed mandible and fragments of the maxilla were the only remaining portions of the cranium, the rest having been removed by the builder's trench. Excavators noted that impressions of the cranium survived in the clay underneath the fill of the builder's trench. Only seven vertebrae were present. Field records note that the extant ribs were accidentally "hacked" by the excavator. No pins were recorded *in situ* during excavation, but fragments of copper staining were recovered in the lab when skeletal remains were cleaned.

The southeast portion of Burial 46 was overlain by Burial 22. Burial 29 was immediately adjacent to the south side of Burial 46. This was not a simultaneous interment, as Burial 29 was offset to the east, and was a foot deeper; separate shaft outlines were also recorded. Moreover, Burial 29 was disturbed, possibly by Burial 46. Although the archaeological excavation trench for Burial 46 truncated the south sides of the grave shafts of Burials 60 and 67 to the north, it is not possible to determine whether the original Burial 46 grave shaft actually cut into the others. Based on stratigraphy and kiln furniture in the grave shaft, Burial 46 has been placed in the Middle Group.

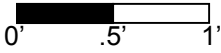


Burial #: 46

Drawn by:

Date:

Drawing #:



Burial 47

Series 6

Catalog # 619

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S103.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 4.96' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

A flat, squared slab of granite, an apparent grave marker, was found in an upright position over the general area of the northwest corner of Burial 47. There was also a line of cobbles along the north side of Burial 47. The granite marker (designated "Feature 2" in the field) and line of cobbles (designated "Feature 1") were photographed *in situ* and removed, and later given catalog #s 364 and 348, respectively. It is not clear whether the row of cobbles was in fact marking Burial 47; it may be associated with this burial or with Burial 29 to the north. The granite marker can more readily be associated with Burial 47, as it was embedded in the grave fill on an alignment perpendicular to the coffin.

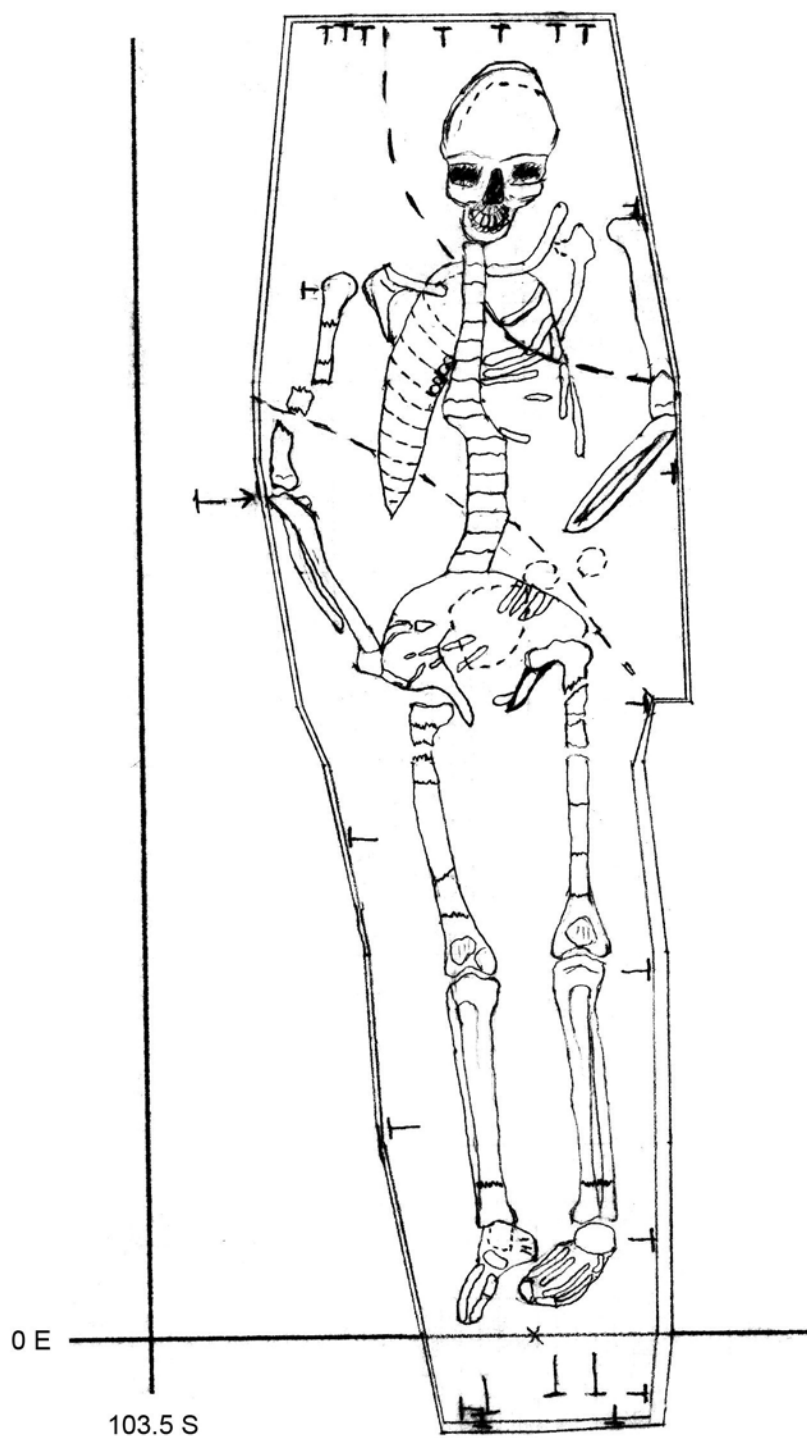


Burial 47 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft was interrupted in order to remove a child's burial (Burial 45), which overlay the southwest portion of the grave shaft. The Burial 47 grave shaft fill consisted of dark gray/brown silt mottled with dark green and yellow silt, containing some fragments of animal bone (mammal skull).

The coffin had been disturbed by the excavation of a builder's trench for a Broadway structure to the west, and its western end was shifted approximately one foot downward. The coffin lid was at elevations of 6.85' on the east and 5.70' on the west, its bottom at 6.2' on the east and 4.85' on the west. It is difficult to determine the coffin shape due to the disturbance, though drawings and photographs suggest that it was six-sided. Seven horizontal nails were recorded in the head board of the coffin, five in the foot board, and eleven in the side boards. A sample of coffin wood was identified as Spruce.

The man had been laid with his head to the west, in the supine position, with his arms at his sides and his hands resting over his pelvis. Preservation of the remains ranged from fair in the leg and pelvic region to poor in the torso and cranial area.

Burial 47 may have occupied the same grave as Burial 31, that of an adolescent between 14 and 16 of undetermined sex, which was immediately adjacent but offset to the southeast. Burial 45 was situated above the southwest corner of Burial 47, approximately 0.41' higher in elevation. It is possible the three burials formed a group distinguished by a grave marker. A fourth burial, Burial 41, was adjacent to the northwest and at a higher elevation; its relationship to the other three is unclear. Burial 47 appears to be contemporaneous with Burial 46, located to the north on the opposite side of the line of cobbles (Features 1 and 3). Based on stratigraphy, and absent evidence that would place it either earlier or later, Burial 47 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

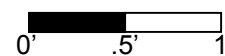


Burial #: 47

Drawn by: S. H. and S. P.

Date: 11/12/91

Drawing #: 235



Burial 48

Series 1

Catalog # 620

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S87.5/E20

Elevation of cranium: 4.89' asl

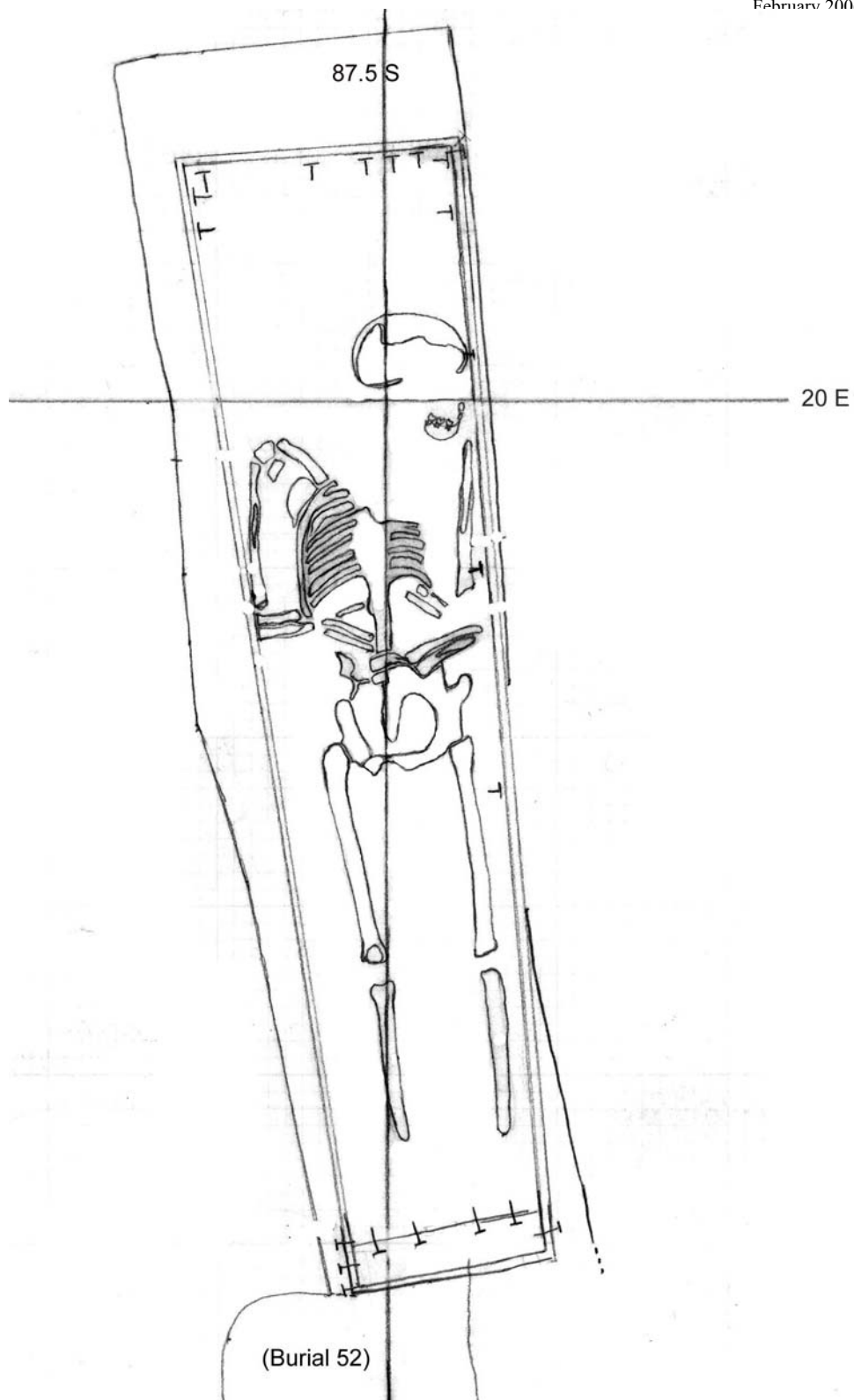
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 48, located in Republican Alley, held the remains of an adult individual of undetermined sex and age. The grave shaft fill soil was described as a yellow-red brown silt/clay. No artifacts were recovered from this fill.

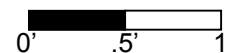
Field notes indicate that the coffin was encountered at an elevation of 4.7'. There was a well-defined coffin outline at this depth: it was four-sided and slightly tapered. Nineteen nails were recorded *in situ*. For eight of these, it is not possible to determine from the field records whether they were located at the top or bottom of the coffin (two along the north wall, three in the southwest corner, and three in the northwest corner). One horizontal nail at the northeast corner and three at the southeast corner were apparently at the top of the coffin. Four horizontal nails, in pairs, were recorded along the bottom of the west end (foot) of the coffin. The foot of the coffin sloped inward in profile from top to bottom. The bottom of the coffin lay at an elevation of 4.64' to 4.66'. Below the skeletal remains, a fine layer of silt was noted.

The individual had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position, and with the radii crossed over the pelvis. The skeletal remains were in poor condition with portions of the cranium, pelvis, metacarpals, and metatarsals missing. The coffin appears to have been over-sized for the deceased, with approximately one foot of extra headroom.

Burial 32 overlay the north side of Burial 48 and was 0.65' higher in elevation. Burial 35, overlying the western half of Burial 48, was 0.24' higher in elevation. The southwest corner of the Lot 13 foundation wall lay just off the northeast corner of the coffin. This stone wall may have disturbed the grave shaft. Immediately to the east of the east end of Burial 48, Burial 52 lay partially beneath the foundation. The relationship between Burials 48 and 52 is difficult to determine from field records. It appears, however, that Burial 48's grave shaft may have cut into that of Burial 52. Burial 52 also was slightly lower in elevation than Burial 48. Thus Burial 48 may post-date Burial 52. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphy, Burial 48 is assigned to the early period.



Burial #: 48
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/6/91
Drawing #: 180



Burial 49

Catalog # 641

Datum Point: 35

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E40

Elevation of cranium: 3.76' asl

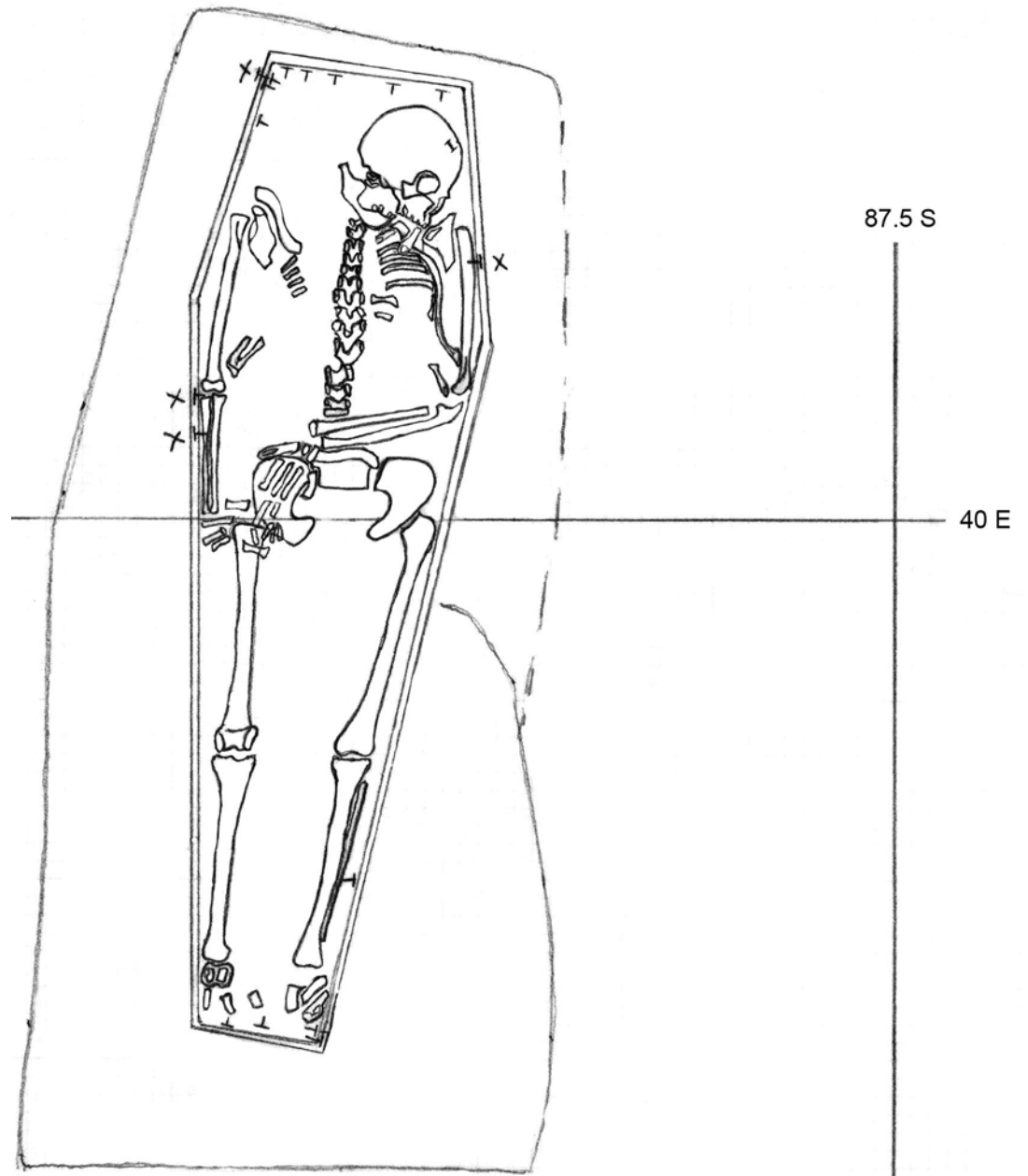
TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 49, located in Republican Alley to the rear of 13 Duane Street, was of a woman between 40 and 50 years of age. The grave shaft was fairly well defined, and its fill was described as sandy clay with gravel; the fill contained no artifacts.

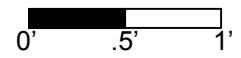
The coffin lid, six-sided, was first encountered at elevations of 4.12' to 3.92' asl, based on nails recorded *in situ*. It sloped downward west to east. The base of the coffin was at an elevation of 3.14', recorded in the east portion. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* at both the top and bottom of the coffin, including vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides, and five attaching the bottom of the head board. A wood sample was identified as Cedar.

The woman had been laid out supine, with her head to the west. Her right arm rested at her side and her left arm was crossed over her pelvis, with her fingers resting above the right side of her pelvis. A single straight pin was recorded on the cranium, and fragments of at least one other were recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory; copper staining was noted on the frontal bone and left and right temporal bones.

Burial 49 was located west of Burial 42 and immediately north of Burial 39, with no direct stratigraphic relationship to either. It lay slightly lower in elevation than burials to the east, west, and south, comparable to Burial 80 to the north (it is possible the ground sloped down to the north in this area). Burials 39, 49, and 80 may be the remnant of a north-south row of burials. In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 49 is assigned to the Middle temporal grouping.



Burial #: 49
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/6/91
Drawing #: 185



Burial 50

Series 29

Catalog # 649

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S93/E30

Elevation of cranium: 5.81' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

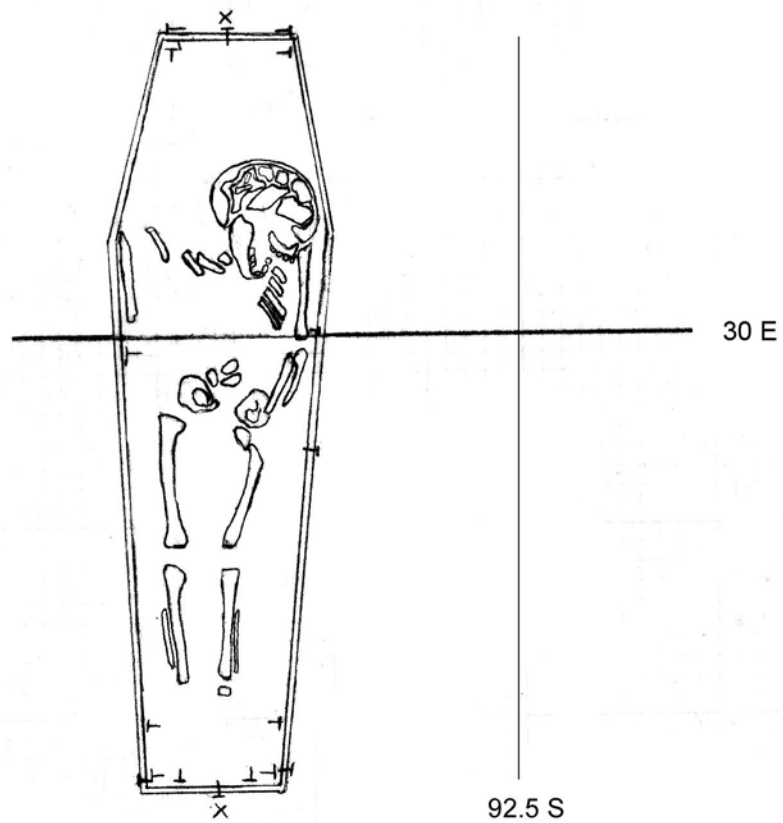
Burial 50 consisted of partial remains, probably of a child, of undetermined age and sex, along with a coffin. The remains had been disturbed, possibly by root action (see below). The grave shaft fill consisted of gray-brown silty clay with pebbles of reddish brown sand; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The coffin of Burial 50 was hexagonal in shape. It was first recorded at 6.61' and its bottom was at 5.56'. The child had been laid with his or her head to the west, but the position of the limbs could not be determined. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with the deceased.

According to the field notes, cylindrical, well-preserved wood fragments were found at varying depths throughout the coffin. The pieces in the center of the burial seemed to have a cut edge, while the fragment in the east corner of the north wall resembled a natural branch. The fragment in the south wall was perfectly cylindrical and projected horizontally a small distance into the coffin [a knot or dowel?]. There were no traces of wooden coffin sides except for these fragments, although coffin boards were visible on the bottom of the coffin. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom.

Excavators noted extensive root activity around the bones, concentrated around the pelvis, ends of the long bones, and small bones, and suggested that a tree or shrub may have grown in the vicinity. Wood labeled as coming from the "coffin interior" was identified as Spruce while the wood sample from the coffin lid or bottom (the location is not clear from the records) was identified as Pine.

Burial 50 was situated northeast of Burial 57 and north of Burial 66. The western portion of Burial 50 partially overlay the coffin of Burial 57. It was at a higher elevation than, and may post-date, Burial 66. Based on stratigraphy and the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 50 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 50

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/11/91

Drawing #: 232

